# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1842. No. 8650


## NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the undernamed Agents.
*Calcutta*, by MESSRS. TULLOH and Co.
*Madras*, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

## OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

WILL be published for transmission by the Steamer early on Tuesday next the 19th instant. Courier Office, 15th July. 1842.

## FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st May 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 15th July, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The new *Ship Barbara*, having two thirds of her Cargo on board, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to
GREY AND CO.
Rampart Row, 15th July, 1842.

FOR CHINA DIRECT TO SAIL IMMEDIATELY.—The fast sailing A. I. British Barque *Harbinger* Capt. CAUDLISH, 296 tons, has room for Opium only, apply to
HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 15th July 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Frederick Saunders*, late an Artificer in the Honorable East India Company's Mint at Bombay, deceased, may be granted to *Amelia Saunders*, widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 5th day of July, 1842.
PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE, *Proctors*.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of ARDASEER NASSERWANJEE, late of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, may be committed to HORMOSJEE PESTONJEE Batliwallah the Executor named in and appointed by the above Will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof, dated this 14th day of July 1842.
ACTON S. ARYTON.
*Proctor*.

જાહેર • ખબર

મરનાર • અરદેશર • નશરવાંનજી • શ્રી • ચુંમબ
ઇનો • પારશી • રહેવાશી • હતો • તેનાં • છેલ્લા • વી
લ • અથવા • વશીઅતનામાંનો • અખતીઆર • લે
વા • શાહ • ફોરમજજી • પેશતંનજી • બાટલી • વાલા
એ • અરજ • કીધીછે • જે • મરને • મલે • ઢાંએજે • એ
જ • વીલસો • એ • મણીને • વકીલ • ઠેરવેછે—
એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોકો • જે • ઢોજ • હેના • ખાબ
શતા • હોએ • તેનાંએાને • ખબર • થાએ— તારી
ખ ૧૪ મી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૪૨ *
આબટંન—એશ—એરીટંન—વકીલ

## SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

*In the Goods of* RICHARD ELLIOTT *late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department in the service of the Honorable the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased.*

ELIZABETH ELLIOT Widow of the said deceased Petitioner; Application having been this day made to the Supreme Courts of Judicatures at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased, may granted to the above named Petitioner, all Person concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 14th day of July 1842.
J. P. LARKINS, Petitioner's Proctor.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors will be held in the Banks office on Monday the 1st August at 11 o'clock A. M. under clause XXXVI of act III of 1840 when the Directors will have the pleasure to submit a statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 30th ultimo.

*By order of the Board,*
J. STUART,
*Actg. Secy. & Treasurer.*
*Bombay, 12th July* 1842

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate | @ Rs. 45 | per doz. |
| Port, | 3 dozen in Quarts | @ 22 ,, |
| ,, | 6 ,, Pints | @ 12 ,, |
| Brown Sherry | 3 ,, Quarts | @ 22 ,, |
| Pale ,, | 3 ,, ,, | @ 20 ,, |

From PHELAN, *of Bordeaux*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts | 35 | ,, |
| Do. ,, 2 | ,, Pints | 18 ,, |
| Brandy ,, | 1 ,, Quarts | 20 ,, |

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to
FRITH AND CO.
Agents, Ceylon Govt.

## HODGSON'S BEER.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns, a Stock of this Ale of very excellent quality; it is similar to what the brew was in former years, and is very strongly recommended. Price Rs. 5½ per Dozen.

ALSO,

GUINNESS'S STOUT, just landed ex "Kingston" and is for sale at 8 Rs. per Dozen quarts and 4½ Rs. per Dozen in pints.

FRITH AND CO.
Nesbit Row, 15th July 1842.

THE undersigned have just received a consignment of Messrs. *Mason* and *Gilbertson's* Beer per *Kingston*, which they can strongly recommend, both as to color and flavour.—Price Rs 65 ₱ Hhd.
HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 15th July 1842.

## FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew ..... Rs. 65 ₱ hhd.
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
Ainslies' Golden Ale ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages ..... ,, 18 ₱ doz.
Do. Port Wine ..... ,, do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

## MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

### MUSICAL BOXES.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received a few of the above playing 8 Quadrilles, which for strength and brilliancy of tone have not been surpassed by any boxes that have arrived in Bombay, and well adapted for dancing. Price Rs. 300.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a case of Black and White Superfine Beaver Hats, *Victoria* and *Albert* shape, latest fashions, by *Christie*.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have for sale on Commission, a London built Buggy with Bay Horse and Black mounted Harness. Price 550 Rs., is to be seen by giving one hour's notice.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission a small quantity of fresh Fancy Biscuits in Tin Cannisters, price Rs. 2 per Cannister.

MESSRS. TENNANT AND CO. having, after repeated experiments, succeeded in producing a quality of Beer which they can confidently recommend as equal in every qualification of lightness, flavour, and soundness, to the best of the favourite brands imported into the *Indian Market*, have resolved for the purpose of introducing it into general use, to submit small shipments of its sale from time to time, pursuaded that a fair trial once obtained for it, even if at some sacrifice in price at the commencement, will soon place it in the first estimation with the Indian public. With this view they have appointed Messrs. R. FRITH AND CO. Agents for the sale of their Beer in Bombay, by whom a small consignment of 30 Hhds. will be submitted to Sale at 45 Rs. a Cask at their Rooms. These are warrantd sound, and can be strongly recommended to Mess Agents, and families as of first rate quality.

N. B. Parties ordering from outstations are requested to instruct their Agents to pay for and receive the same.

## CAB PHÆTON FOR SALE

JUST landed from the *Osceola*, a very light single bodied Cab Phæton, made or order by *R. Andrews* of Southampton, lined with red Morocco leather, with German Blinds, upon Eliptic Spring, Mail Coach Axles, painted hung Purple Lake, fine lined, picked out Fellow, very superior plate glass Lamps, Pole Shafts, and moveable Splinter Bar. For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN AND CO.

## ASHFORD'S PATENT HARNESS VARNISH.

MESSRS ALLEN AND CO. have still a few bottles of the above Varnish on hand —Price for large bottles one Rupee, and small do. twelve Annas.

## JAPANNED CALF SKINS.

MESSRS. A. AND CO. have alwyas a Supply of the finest Danish Japanned Skins on Commission Sale, at 5 Rs, each. These are particularly well adapted for Ladies and Gentlemen and Children's Shoes.

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have a large and valuable assortment of Gold and Silver Watches on hand, which they are authorized to sell at the following prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Patent Lever Hunting Watches by *Olerenshaw* of London | Rs. 250 | each. |
| Gold Geneva Hunting Watches (the works put together by *S. Girton* of London) | ,, 175 | ,, |
| Silver do. do. (the works put together by *Morrice* of London) | ,, 80 | ,, |
| Silver verge double bottomed Hunting Watches (with spare glasses,) by *Morrice* | ,, 40 | ,, |
| Single bottomed do. do | ,, 35 | ,, |
| Do. do. (to wind in Diel) | ,, 30 | ,, |
| An open faced Gold Patent Lever Watch by *Morrice* | ,, 250 | |
| A Lady's open-faced Gold Watch, with all the new improvements by *James McCabe* | ,, 375 | |

ALSO,

Very elegenat double bottomed engine turned Gold Hunting Watches, by *R. Webster and Son*, Chronometer Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty; having detached lever movements, Jewelled in 7 Actions, with maintainig power whilst winding. Each Watch has an Autograph Certificate from the Manufacturers ..... ,, 325 ,,

## SILK UMBRELLAS.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND Co. have received a further supply of the best London made Brown Silk Umbrellas, which they are selling for Rs. 7½ each.

## STAGHOUND FOR SALE.

A YOUNG and Poverful, Staghound, just imported. He possesses immense strenght and speed, and would be invaluable in the chase of Deer or Cheeta.

Apply to ALLEN & CO.

## GOLD GUARD AND BREGUET CHAINS.

MESSRS ALLEN AND CO. have received from the manufacturers in London, a beautiful assortment of very heavy and new fashion Gold Guard Chains for sale at their Commission Rooms, at from Rs. 50 at 60 each, and a small parcel of Gold Breguet Steal Keys, with Sporting Heads, at 25 Rs. each; together with a large and valuable assortment of every description of Paris and London made Jewellery at very low prices, which can be warranted of the latest *mode*, and of the best gold.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

MESSRS ALLEN AND CO. have always a large and varried assortment of the best Town made Harness and Saddlery on hand, Buggy Harness, black mounted, Rs. 65, and Brass mounted do. at 60 Rs. per set; Brass mounted and Black covered Carriage Harness at 150 Rs per set; and a variety of Ladies, and Gentlemen's round and flat Bridles, Bits, Surcingles, Girths, &c., very moderately priced to meet with a ready sale.

## SILVER HUNTING WATCHES.

MESSRSALLEN AND CO. have also received on Commission Sale, a few single bottomed Silver Hunting Watches, by *Morrice*, with Silver Guard Curo Chain complete, at Rs. 40 each.

## LONDON MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have on Sale, an assortment of very Superior Boots and Shoes, from *Hichs on and Son*, of London, which they are selling as under, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarence half Boots | 12 Rs. | per pair, |
| Shooting Shoes | 12 ,, | ,, |
| Buckle Shoes | 10 ,, | ,, |
| Thick Walking Shoes | 8 ,, | ,, |
| Thin Walking Shoes | 6 ,, | ,, |
| Patent Lenther Pumps | 7½ ,, | ,, |
| Dress Shoes | 7 ,, | ,, |

## STUNT'S BOOTS.

Wellington Boots with box heels 25 Rs. per. pair.
Wellington Boots with plain heels 23 ,, ,,
No 14, Meadow Street, 13th July 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of Lieutenant *Robert White* of the Pension Establishment are requested to render their accounts to *Mr. J. P. Larkins* at his office in Nesbitt Lane, within fourteen days from this date.—14th July 1842.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે
લેફટનેનટ • રાબરટ • વાઇટ • પેનશંન • ખાતા
ના • કુપર • જેકોઇનુ • માંગણુ • હોએ • તેનાંએાને
જાહે • ફરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ • નીમુદતમા
સીશતર • જે—પી—લારકીનશાની • આસીશ •
કોટસો • નીશબેટ • લેનમોકે • તાંહાં • પોતાનો • હુ
શાબ • લખી • મોકલે—તારીખ ૧૪ મી • જુલા
ઇ ૧૮૪૨ *

## FOR SALE.

A PILANTHEME, by Fife of Long Acre, in capital condition, having been very little used, with a set of double Harness the property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it. Price Rs, 1,300.

ALOS,

A strong serviceable Buggy and Harness ..... Rs. 375
Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.
Bombay, 15th July 1842.

## FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A GREY Saddle Horse 14 hands high, 5 years old, For further particulars, apply to J. ESSAI, Military Square.
Bombay, 15th July 1842.

## NOTICE.

THE drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday the 20th August next 1842, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of subscribers is solicited to witness it.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.
9TH LOTTERY.

In 46¼ Renewed Reserved whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist 1,141 chances at Company's Rupees (25) per chance.

ORIGINAL SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 8 | Reserved whole Tickets. | |
| 1 ditto of | 4 | ditto | ditto. |
| 1 ditto of | 2 | ditto | ditto. |
| 2 ditto of one each | 2 | ditto | ditto. |
| 4 ditto of ½ ditto | 2 | ditto | ditto. |
| 8 ditto of ¼ ditto | 2 | ditto | ditto. |
| 20 ditto of 1-8 do | 2½ | ditto | ditto. |
| 80 ditto of 1-16 do | 5 | ditto | ditto. |
| 192 ditto of 1-32 do | 6 | ditto | ditto. |
| 832 ditto of 1-64 do | 13 | ditto | ditto. |

1,141 Prizes. Total 46¼ Reserved whole Tickets value 500 each.

### CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be distributed either in Tickets or Cash agreeable to the desire of the holders three days after the drawing.

Early applications for Chances to be made from the Muffusil for the tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents viz THOMAS SMITH Esq. E. *U. S. Gazette* Bombay A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *U. S. Gazett* Madras or to the *Projector's* Office No. 12 Water loo Street, opposite Messrs. Dykes and Co.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY, *Projector. Trustee.*

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality; procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.
*United Service and General Mofussil Agents.*
No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET.
CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application with equal promptitude and fidelity.

## LOTTERY.

### MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY

### of 1343, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent Subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission.*]

### 2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND BIANNUAL LOTTERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 200 | Tickets | |
| 1 | ditto | 100 | ditto | |
| 1 | ditto | 50 | ditto | |
| 1 | ditto | 25 | ditto | |
| 1 | ditto | 12 | ditto | |
| 1 | ditto | 6 | ditto | |
| 1 | ditto | 3 | ditto | |
| 1 | ditto | 2 | ditto | |
| 10 | ditto of 1 Ticket each | 10 | ditto | |
| 20 | ditto of ½ ditto | 10 | ditto | |
| 40 | ditto of ¼ ditto | 10 | ditto | |
| 80 | ditto of ⅛ ditto | 10 | ditto | |
| 160 | ditto of 1/16 ditto | 10 | ditto | |
| 320 | ditto of 1/32 ditto | 10 | ditto | |
| 1362 | ditto of 1/64 ditto | 22 | ditto | |
| 2,000 Prizes or Chances. | | 480 | Tickets. | |
| Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.* | | 100 | ditto | |
| Total | | 580 | Tickets. | |

### CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay or their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment, it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings.* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1842.

No. 465. Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the Troops serving in Upper Scinde, below the Ghaut, the Extra Indus allowances enjoyed by all other Troops of the same Classes serving beyond the River Indus, and to fix the 1st of January of this year as the date to which those allowances may be passed retrospectively to the Troops who were then serving in that Province.

No. 466. The following Notification issued from the General Department, is published in General Orders.

NOTIFICATION.

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Melvill, Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments, having returned from the leave of absence granted to him under date the 23rd May last, will resume charge of those Departments; and J. P. Willoughby Esquire, will resume charge of the Judicial Department, from this date.

By order &c.
(Signed) W. A. MORRIS,
Bombay Castle, 9th July 1842. Secy. to Govt.

No. 467. The following Extract from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 18th of May last, (No. 18) is published in General Orders.

1. We have appointed Mr James Alphonse Collier, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Collier's order of rank will be transmitted in due course.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1842.

No. 468. The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 148 of 1842, is republished for information:—

No. 148 of 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

*Fort William, 10th June* 1842.

The Honorable the President in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. Rivers, of the Engineers, on the Bombay Establishment, to be Second Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey upon the Bombay Longitudinal Series.

(Signed) W. M. N. STURT, Major.
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milty. Depart.

No. 469. The following Extracts of Despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, (No. 22 and 25) dated the 1st June inst, are published for general information.

*Letter dated 1st June* 1842, *No.* 22.

1. We have appointed Mr. Peter Wright Hewitt, now in Bengal, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. Hewitt's order of Rank will be transmitted in due course.

*Letter dated 1st June* 1842, *No.* 25.

1. We have appointed Mr. Charles Mardon Wallace James, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, subject to the usual conditions.

2. Mr. James' order of Rank will be transmitted at an early date.

No. 470. The following Extract of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 19, dated the 24th May last, is published for information.

The friends of Private William Bennett, who proceeded to your Presidency on the Ship Glenelg, in March 1841, having paid into our Treasury the sum required by the Regulations for his discharge and passage to Europe, we authorize you to grant William Bennett, his discharge from the Company's Service, and provide him with the usual character party passage at the Company's expense.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1842.

No. 471. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments, by the Honorable Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry, and as Assistant Surgeons on this Establishment.

*Infantry.*

Ranked and Posted to the 20th Regt. N. I. in G. G. O. of the 30th ultimo. } No. 972. Mr. Boughey Burges. Date of arrival at Bombay, June 29th 1842.

*Medical Establishment.*

No. 390. Mr. Gilbert George William Maitland, Ranked in G. G. O. of the 26th May 1842, Date of arrival at Bombay 26th June 1842.

No. 391. Mr. John Cornish, Date of arrival at Bombay, 29th do. do.

Mr. John Cruickshank, Cadet for the Infantry, who was Ranked and Posted to the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, in G. G. O. of the 6th ultimo, died on board the Ship Margaret, on the 14th June 1842.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant G. P. Kennet, of the Regiment of Artillery, Date of arrival at Bombay, 29th June 1842

Lieutenant Edward Bowen, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, do. do.

No. 472. With reference to General Order No. 55 dated th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon Shaw is allowed a further extension of leave to the 31st instant, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1842.

No. 62. The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed.

*By the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.*

Mr. John Blake, to be Acting Clerk of the Hon'ble Company's Steam Frigate Semiramis, from the 14th May last.

Commander Porter, from the Coote, to the Command of the Brig Euphrates, from 1st June 1842.

Lieutenant Boulderson, Acting Assistant Superintendent, to the temporary charge of the Cleopatra, from 1st June 1842.

Lieutenant J. W. Young, to act as Assistant Superintendent from the 1st instant, during the absence of Lieutenant Boulderson, or until futher orders.

Mr. Powell, Clerk in charge of the Euphrates, to be transferred to the Victoria, vice Hora, sick on shore from 20th May last.

Mr George Eaterman, to be Acting Clerk in charge of the uphrates, vice Powell transferred from 20th May last.

Mr. J. Ward, Purser of the Semiramis, performed the du

ciated Clerk of that Vessel in addition to that of Purser from 20th April last.

*By the Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.*

Assistant Apothecary James Elliot, proceeding on duty with the Abyssinian Mission from Aden to Tajura, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Brig Euphrates, at the Warrant Officer's Tabel from 14th to 15th May 1841, both days inculsive.

Mr. Williams Clerk of the Clive, to be Clerk in charge of that Vessel, consequent on the absence of Mr. Purser Turner on medical certificate from 30th April last.

Acting Lieutenant Nisbett, to be Mate of the Honorable Company's Brig Euphrates, from the 16th of december 1840, to the 30th of April 1841.

*By Captain Moresby, Commanding the Honorable. Company's Steam Vessel Sesostris, and Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.*

Acting Lieutenant Nisbett, to the charge of the Honerable Company's Brig Taptie, from the 25th of August to the 19th of September 1840.

*By the Commodore in the Persian Gulf.*

At request of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Comanding the Field Force at Karrack, Docter Smith of the Elphinstone, directed to afford medical and to the Military Details under that Officer till futher orders from 15th March 1842.

Lieutenant A. McDonald, from sick quarters to assume charge of the Schooner Mahi, as a temporary measure from 28th April last.

*By Commander A. H. Nott, Commanding the Flotilla on the River Indus.*

Lieutenant Ball, I. N. proceeding on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Planet, at the Coumander's Table from the date of sailing of that Vessel.

Mr. W. Ramsay, 1st Class Engineers, proceeding to Bombay by order of the Superintendent, to be discharged from the Service, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Sattellite, to Tatta, at the Engineer's Table from the date of that Vessel.

*By the Senior Officer in charge of the Indus Flotilla.*

Mr. William Baricybean, 2nd Class Engineers, proceeding to Bombay on duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Iron Steam Vessel Meteor, at the Engineer's Table, from 1st to 14th February 1841, both days inclusive.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

**Bombay Castle, 9th July 1842.**

No. 63. With reference to General Order No. 53 of the 1st ultimo, William Barnes; 2nd Class Engineer is allowed an extension of leave till the 1st proximo, for the benefit of his health.

**Bombay Castle, 11th July 1842.**

No. 64. With reference to General Order No. 55 dated 8th ultimo, the leave of absence granted to Assistant Surgeon G. J. Shaw, is extended to the 31st instant, for the benefit of his health.

No. 65. Captain D. Ross, Master Attendant, is allowed leave of absence for three months to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

**Bombay Castle, 12th July 1842.**

No. 66. The following extract of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No, 22, dated 1st June last, is published for general information.

We have granted permission to the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Navy to return to their duty, proceeding on board the Steam Frigate "Acbar" via Singapore, vizt.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain John Pepper. | Purser James Smith. |
| Lieutenant E. W. S. Daniell. | |

No. 67. The following extract, paras. 1 & 2, of a dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 23, dated 1st June last, is published for general information.

We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteer for the Indian Navy on your Establishment.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Francis Grigg. | Mr. George Nelson Pomeroy |
| ,, Robert Willmot Right. | Mason. |

2d. Their order of Rank will be communicated hereafter.

No. 68. Mr James Henry Robert Snow, a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived in Bombay by the Ship "Mid Lothian" on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy to Govt.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

**Bombay Castle, 11th July 1842.**

Mr. A. C. Travers, received charge of his office of third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Khandesh, on the 28th ultimo.

Babajee Rapoojee Sate mamlutdar of Callian, in the Tannah collectorate, to be mamlutdar of Sinner, in the Nassick subcollectorate.

Narrow Wittul Charekur, mamlutdar of Sinner, to be mamlutdar of Callian, in the Tannah collectorate.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1842.

Second hospital assistant Framjee Cowasjee, now in the convalescent hospital at Bombay, is attached to the civil hospital at Poona.

Second grade apprentice Edward Thompson, now in the civil hospital at Dharwar, to be a first grade apprentice, to fill a vacancy, from the 23d May last, and to be transferred to the civil establishment at Ruttnagherry.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1242.

Lieutenant Colonel P. M. Melvill, secretary to Government in the military and marine departments, having returned from the leave of absence granted to him under date the 23d of May last, will resume charge of those departments, and J. P. Willoughby esq. will resume charge of the judicial department from this date.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

### MOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hevehy notified for general information, that the Judicial Commissioner for the Deckan, and Candeish, may be expected to arrive at the undermentioned Stations on the following dates.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nassick | 10th August | 1842 |
| Ahmednuggur | 25th ,, | ,, |
| Poonah | 26th Sept. | ,, |

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1842.

### SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1342.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information, the following Notification issued at Allahabad, on the 2d Instant, under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Goneral of India.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

### NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, ALLAHABAD, JULY 2D 1842.

The Governor General has great satisfaction in making public the following despatch from Major General Nott, and the report from captain Craigie, Commanding the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, of the gallant and successful defence made by that garrison against a large force of Affghans by which it was assulted. On this occasion the late Shah Soojah's 3rd Regiment of Infantry, and the Detachment of the Bengal 43d Regiment Native Infantry displayed that decided superiority over their enemies which has been uniformly manifested by the several corps composing major general Nott's Army.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General
T. H. MADOCK, Secy. to the Govt of India,
with the Governor General.

From Major General W. NOTT,
Commanding Lower Affghanistan and Sinde,

To T. H. MADDOCK Esq.
Secy to the Government of India,
with the Governor General, Head Quarters.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, that an attack was made on the Fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie on the morning of the 21st instant, by a body of four thousand Ghilzies: the accompanying letter from captain Craigie details the result.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. NOTT, Major General,
Comdg. Lower Affghanistan and Scinde.

Candahar, the 27th May. 1842.

From Captain J. H. CRAIGIE,
Commanding Kelat-i Ghilzie,

To Captain THOS. POLWHELE,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

SIR,

I have the honor to report for the information of Major General Nott, commanding in Lower Afghanistan and Scinde, that Kelat-i-Ghilzie was attacked at ¼ before 4 o'clock this morning, in two places, viz., at the long neck to the north east, and at an out-work constructed winter by the Sepoys, to give a raking fire in rear of the barracks,

The enemy advanced to the assult in the most determined manner, each column consisting of upwards of two thousand men, provided with 30 scalading ladders; but after an hour's fighting, were repulsed and driven down the hill, losing 6 standards (one of which was planted three times in one of the embrasures) and the whole of which are now in our possession.

Of the enemy's loss I am unable to give any correct account, as their killed and wounded, during the greater part of the attack, were immediately taken up to the rear; but one hundred and four (104) dead bodies were left on the slope of the hill, and from 6 A. M. till 3 P. M, the enemy were employed in carrying off such of their dead and wounded as had been taken to the rear.

The greatest gallantry and coolness were displayed by every Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officer and Privato (both European and Native) engaged in meeting the attack of the enemy, several of whom were bayonetted on the top of the sand bags, forming our parapets. On our side, I am happy to say, only six (6) Sepoys were wounded, viz., two of the Detachment 43d N. I., and four of the 3d Infantry.

A body of about 300 of the enemy, when driving back, took shelter under the rocks below the out-work, but were immediately dislodged by a company of the 3d Infantry, which I detached for that purpose.

I have &c.
(Signed) J. HALKETT CRAIGE, Chaplain.
Kolat-i-Gilzie, 21st May 1842.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) THOS. POLWHELE, Captain.
Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

(True Copy.)
T. H. MADOCK.
Secy. to the Government of India, with the Governor General,

(True Copies)
7. P WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

### OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted up to the 6th instant | Chests | 296 |
| Total.. | | 296 |

INDORE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 \| 41 | Chests | 180 |
| Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 \| 42 up to the 26th May | ,, | 14,607 |
| Total.. | | 14,787 |

IMPORTED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of former year's importation | Chests | 2,000 |
| Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 5th instant | ,, | 14,768 |
| Total | | 16,768 |

EXPORTED

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From the 27th October 1841 to the 5th instant | Chests | 11,360½ |
| Ditto from the 6th to the 12th instant | ,, | 533 |
| Total... | | 11,893½ |

H. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.
Bombay, 13th July 1842.

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

On Friday, the 8th Instant, Charlotte Maria, the dearly beloved daughter of mr. James Taylor, aged 7 years and 10 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Bolarum, on the 12th June, the lady of Captain T. Henry Bullock, of the Nizam's Service, of a son.

At Bolarum, on the 14th June, the lady of captain T. Henry Bullock, of the Nizam's service, of a son.

DEATHS.

At Sultanpore, Benares, on the 23d June, Rose Amelia, the infant daughter of Lieut. Macmullen, 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, aged 1 year 1 month and 9 days.

Killed in action, in the Khoord Cabool Pass, on the 8th January last, Captain and Brevet Major John Paton, 28th Regt. N.I., Deputy Quarter Master General of the Army.

MADRAS.

DEATH.—On board the Ship 'Cliff rd,' on the 11th July last, Lieutenant E. Swiney, H. M. 26th Regt., in his 23d year, much regretted.

At Singapore, on the 31st May, at the house of the Hon'ble the Governor, John Fraser Leslie, of the 13th M. N. I., aged 38 years.

At Penang, on the 16th May, Fairlie Carnegy, Esq. aged 41 years.

### MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

**Arrival.**

July 10th. Ensign F. Kempt. 1st B. E. Regt. from Poonah.

**Departures.**

July 13th Captain Eckford, Marines, to Poonah.

Do. do. Capt. Macdonad, 1st Madras Cavalry to Sholapore.

## Shipping Intelligence.

**Arrivals.**

None.

**Departures.**

July 10th. Ship Bombay Castle, David Baxter, Master, to China.

Do. 11th Ship John Bull, Robert Scott, Master, to Calcutta.

Do. 13th. Ship Robert Benn, Alex. Ritchie, Master, to Liverpool.

**In the Harbour.**

| VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DESTINATION. | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steamer Semiramis | Supt. Indian Navy | Suez | 19 July |
| Barbara | Grey & co | London | 1 Aug |
| East London | Poster & Co | London | |
| Ramsay | Eglinton Maclean &co. | London | 1 Aug |
| Wave | B. & A. Hormarjee | Liverpool | |
| Caledonia | Bates Owen & co | Liverpool | |
| Robert Benn | Eglinton McLean & co | Liverpool | |
| Woodman | Bates Owen & co | Liverpool | |
| Marchioness of Bute | Dirom Carter | Liverpool | 15 July |
| Clydesdale | Higginson Cardwell | Liverpool | |
| John Campbell | Foster & co | Liverpool | |
| Lady | W. & T. Edmond & co | Liverpool | |
| Indus | Gillanders Ewart & co. | Liverpool | 20 July |
| Hebrides | W. Nicol & co | China | 20 July |
| Thetis | Dirom Carter & co | China | 17 July |
| St. Lawrence | Forbes & co | China | 15 July |
| Kirkman Finlay | Ritchie Steuart & co. | China | |
| William Hyde | Cursetjee Cowasjee &co. | China | 17 July |
| John Moore | B and A Hormarjee | China | |
| William Sharples | Forbes & co | China | 15 July |
| Prince Regent | Remington & co | China | |
| Puttay Moobarek | H. Jakeria N. M | China | |
| Island Queen | Forbes & co | Macao | 15 July |
| Lady East | Foster & co | Calcutta | 3 July |
| Euxine | Grey & co | Calcutta | 8 July |
| Philopontus | W. & T Edmond & co. | Calcutta | |
| Agnes | D. & M. Pestonjee | Calcutta | |
| Volum | Ritchie Steuart & co. | Calcutta | |
| Osceola | Ritcnie Steuart and co. | Calcutta | |
| St. Vincent | Campbell Dallas & co. | Madras | |
| Nepaul | Ritchie Stuart & co | Madras | 16 July |
| Amable (French) | Thomas Jefferies | France | |
| Magnificent | Foster & co | Aden | |
| Belvidere | Ritchie Steuart & co. | Sale or Charter For sale | |
| Lema (American) | Forbes & co | | |
| Caledonia | Nicol & co | | |
| Charles Grant | Cursetjee Cowasjee &co | | |
| Edmonstone | Muddonjee Nanjee & co | | |
| Westmoreland | D & M Pestonjee | | |
| Lady Grant | Kishenchund Motichund | | |
| Ritchie | Grey & co | | |
| British Merchant | Pollexfen Milne & co. | | |
| Albatross | B & A. Hormusjee | | |
| Eliza | W. & T. Edmond & co | | |
| Monarch | W. Nicol & co | | |
| Julius Cæsar | Foster & co | | |
| Scaleby Castle | B. & A. Hormarjee | | |
| John Calvin | Ritchie Steuart & co. | | |
| Abberton | | | |
| Oriental | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| Broxbournebury | Dirom Carter & co | | |
| Britons Queen | Eglinton Maclean & co | | |
| Harbinger | Higginson & Cardwell | | |
| John McLellan | B. & A. Hormarjee | | |
| Hyderabad | McVicar Burn & co | | |
| Broom | Grey & co | | |
| Amy | Wooler & co | | |
| Sulimon Shah | | | |
| Fort William | Jamsetjee J S & co | | |
| Independent | Remington & co | | |
| Eleanor | | | |
| Champion | Skinner & co | | |
| Margaret | Ritchie Steuart and co | | |
| Majestic | Foster & co | | |
| Midlothian | D. & M. Pestonjee | | |
| Kingston | W. Nicol & co | | |
| Brahmin | McVicar Burn and co. | | |
| Quentin Lictch | Ritchie Steuart & co. | | |
| Baboo | Dirom Carter & co | | |

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C. Steamers. Atalanta, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Semiramis, Indus

H. C. Brig Taptee
,, ,, ,, Tender Cardiva
,, ,, ,, Euphrates
,, ,, Sloop Elphinstone
,, ,, ,, Coote
,, ,, ,, Schooner. Maldiva
,, ,, Royal Tiger
,, ,, Cutter Nurbuddah
,, ,, Ship Hastings

### Expected.

| VESSELS | AGENTS | FROM | SAILED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | Eglinton Maclean &co | London | 6th Mar |
| Earl of Clare | Jamsetjee J Sons & co | London | 3d April |
| Columbus | | London | 21st April |
| Morley | | London | 22d do |
| Runnora Merchant | Remington and co | London | 23d do |
| Boadicea | | London | 25th do |
| Lord Lynedoch | | London | 29th do |
| Berkshire | Foster and co | London | 3d May |
| Mary | | London | 23d April |
| Margaret | | London | 3d May |
| Inglis | | London | 11th do |
| Rajasthan | | London | 12th do |
| Neptune | | London | 24th do |
| Eliza Stewart | | London | 24th do |
| Victory | Frith and co | Liverpool | 13th May |
| Portland | | Liverpool | 6th April |
| Caledonia | | Liverpool | 16th do |
| Pomona | | Liverpool | 2d May |
| Argyll | | Liverpool | 14th April |
| Windsor Castle | | Liverpool | 21st do |
| Candahar | | Liverpool | 27th do |
| Ann | W. & T. Edmond & co | Liverpool | 27th do |
| Salisbury | | Liverpool | 13th May |
| Leonard Dobbin | | Liverpool | 27th do |
| Hugh Wallace | | N. Castle | 28th Mar |
| Edward Cuthbertson | | Shields | 6th Mar |
| Sir W. Wallace | | Shields | 1st April |
| Royal Adelaide | | Clyde | 11th Mar |
| Madonna | | Clyde | 14th May |
| Ariadne | | Clyde | 17th do |
| John Gray | | Clyde | 18th do |
| Monarch | | Leith | 5th Mar |
| Seringapatam | | Hull | 6th April |
| William & Ann | | Hull | 27th do |
| Stalkart | Frith & co | Calcutta | 1st June |
| Echo | Frith & co | Calcutta | 25th June |
| Lady Leith | | China | 15th May |
| John Panter | | Singapore | 21st May |

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.

June 30th—English Ship *Julia*, T. W. Tingate, from Madras 26th June.

July 1st—American Ship Areatus, D. Lincoln, from Boston 17th March. English Scooner Flora McDonald, P. B. DeGaris, from Rangoon 16th June.

☞ Colonel Burney, John McVicar, William Shand and Lucon, arrived off Calcutta on the 1st instant.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

July 1st—*Gilmore*, Maw; for London, on Sunday morning by steam.

2d—Harlequin, White, for Singapore and China, and Hashemy, Buckle, for China, in a day or two, Futtle Curreem, Nacoda, for Bombay, and Actress, Clark, for Singapore, in 2 or three days.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Gilmore, for London—Lieut. P. S. Smith, 10th lancers; Lieut. Little and ensign Arche, 30th H. M. foot; Chas. Church, and Morrison, esqrs.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 2. Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, from Ennore.

Do 2, Barque Mauritius, Thos. Long, from the Mauritius 9th June.

Passengers.—Mrs. T. Long and child, and 65 Indians.

Do. 4, Barque Science, John Rowlands, from the Mauritius 9th June and Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.—July 1, Ship Tecumseh, J. Melsaac, to Penang and Maulmain.

Do. 3, Ship Malacca, R. B. Sheitle, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mesdames Gordon, Acland and Morton; Misses Manson, Charlotte Manson and Heggan; Reverend Messrs. Acland and W. Morton; C. Murray Esq., Dr. Wethecombe; Messrs. Garforth, Woodcock, Manson, D'Oyly, Spokes, Walton, Marshall, Porter, Bowie, Bruce, Shaw, Birch and Stewart.

Do. 4, H. M. Sloop Syren, Wm. Smith, Esq. to Bombay.

### THE WEATHER.

*Tannah.*—Rain fell generally throughout this zillah during the week ending the 24th of last month, but not in sufficient quantities for some descriptions of cultivation.

*Ruttnagherie.*—The fall of rain in most of the Talookas of this collectorate, during the week ending the 20th ultimo was plentiful and seasonable, and where this was the case, the sowing of every description of seed was either completed or in progress, in the Malwan Talooka it was so excessive that the seed on hilly lands was washed away.

*Poona.*—The weather was unfavorable in all parts of this collectorate between the 20th and 26th, but cholera had somewhat abated.

*Sholapoor.*—The report from this collectorate for the week ending the 23rd, mentions that the falls of rain during that period were very partially distributed; and that the seed had only been sown in some parts of the Mohole and Murba Talookas.

*Candesh.*—The rain which fell in this province during the week ending the 19th was not enough to admit of the seed being sown; the fields, however, were every were being prepared for its reception.

*Surat.*—From the report from this quarter, which is brought up to the 23rd, it appears that the season was generally very backward; the rain was abundant during a part of the preceding week in some of the districts, but scanty in all the rest, and field operations had been only partially commenced.

*Broach.*—The report from this quarter dated the 20th, mentions that light rain was experienced in its three Southern Talookas on the 9th, but no where else; the Ryots, however, were preparing their fields for the seed, and the appearance of the Atmosphere promised am early change in the weather.

*Kaira.*—Light showers fell throughout this collectorate on the 16th, 17th and 18th, and heavy rain on the three following days, in consequence of which agricultural operations were in full progress.

*Ahmedabad.*—The monsoon is stated in a report dated the 21st to have set in favorably in this zillah and in a later report of the 29th, it is mentioned that light showers fell during the preceding week, and that the cultivators had commenced operations in their fields.

### REPORT OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, FOR THE YEARS 1840 AND 1841.

The Dispensary was opened in 1834, pursuance of resolutions previously adopted at a public meeting, at which the Hon'ble Sir Herbert Compton, Chief Justice, presided, and, since that time, it has continued to enjoy the services of Dr. Meckie as medical attendant, assisted at different times, by other, professional gentlemen, who—along with Dr. M. the Secretary and Collector—have, in every instance, given their services gratuitously. The benefit conferred on the Native portion of the community by this institution may be estimated from the fact, that the daily average attendance of patients has risen to about 200.—Looking to the promise of utility which has thus been realized, Government, at an early stage of the proceedings of the Dispensary, not only granted the use of the buildings which it, at present, occupies, but was induced to allow it a monthly donation of Rs. 200; from which source of income, along with the proceeds of the public subscription, it at present draws its means of support.

At a meeting held on the 1st May 1838, Sir Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, with the view of enabling the instituation to extend its operations, proposed to make a donation of the Lakh of Rupees provided Government would give an equal amount of Capital, independent of its present subscription; and allow such a rate of interest, as would produce an annual income of Rs. 6000 from that source alone. This proposal untimately to the adoption of a separate scheme of an Hospital and Dispensary, to be under the more immediate control of Government; and to the funds of which, Government has intimated its resolution to transfer its present donation as soon as the new scheme has come into operation. The support of Government and the public being, *in the meantime*, continued to the existing institution, the following document will shew that it perseveres in its operations with unabated zeal and efficiency.

The management of the Dispensary is vested in a committee consisting of the following individuals:—H. Fawcett, Esq., J. Wright, Esq., W. Howard, Esq., W. C. Bruce, Esq., J. C. Stewart, Esq., J. G. Malcolmson, Esq., C. Forbes, Esq., Sir Jemsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., Bomanjee Hormusjee. Esq., Dhackjee Dadajee, Esq Mahomed A. Rogay. Esq., Cursetjee Jemsetjee, Esq., M. I. Muckba, Esq., Jehangeer Cursetjee, Esq.

MEDICAL ATTENDANTS.—Dr. Mackie and Bremner.

SECRETARY—John Bell, Esq.

COLLECTOR—Mr. A. Viegas.

RESIDENT APOTHECARY.—Mr. Davidson.

*Return of the Monthly Admissions, Discharge, &c. of Patients treated at the Native Dispensary, from 1st January to 31st December 1840.*

| Months. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | Absented. | Average daily Attendance. | Average daily No. of those treated in Hospital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remained from last year | 208 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| January | 465 | 444 | .... | 30 | 183 | 5 |
| February | 450 | 388 | 2 | 26 | 178 | 4 |
| March | 498 | 461 | 3 | 33 | 199 | 4 |
| April | 561 | 534 | 7 | 53 | 199 | 3 |
| May | 485 | 441 | 4 | 36 | 191 | 3 |
| June | 507 | 506 | 4 | 27 | 189 | 4 |
| July | 450 | 456 | 4 | 13 | 174 | 2 |
| August | 525 | 450 | 3 | 30 | 196 | 2 |
| September | 501 | 503 | 2 | 29 | 204 | 7 15 |
| October | 519 | 466 | 4 | 20 | 192 | 3 |
| November | 501 | 496 | 2 | 35 | 206 | 5 |
| December | 490 | 477 | 4 | 40 | 195 | 5 |
| Total | 6,169 | 5,550 | 39 | 381 | 1917 12 15 | 357 12 5 |

*Of the total number treated, there were of*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindoos | 3127 | | |
| Mussulmans | 1211 | | |
| Parsees | 1092 | | |
| Portuguese | 298 | | |
| Native Christians | 141 | | |
| Arabs | 65 | | |
| Jews | 61 | | |
| Anglo Indians | 51 | Men | 3847 |
| Europeans | 38 | Women | 951 |
| Siddees | 35 | Children | 1359 |
| Turks | 11 | | |
| Natives of Manilla | 8 | | |
| Moguls | 8 | | |
| Chinese | 6 | | |
| Armenians | 3 | | |
| West Indians | 1 | | |
| Italians | 1 | | |
| Total.. | 6,160 | Total.. | 6,160 |

*Return of the Monthly Admissions, Discharges, &c. of Patients treated at the Native Dispensary, from 1st January to 31st December 1841.*

| Months. | Admitted | Discharged. | Died. | Absented. | Average daily Attendance. | Average daily No. of those treated in Hospital. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remained from last year | 190 | .... | .... | .... | 204 13 | .... |
| January | 449 | 397 | 3 | 24 | 197 | 2 15 |
| February | 431 | 419 | 9 | 30 | | 2 15 |
| March | 563 | 480 | 2 42 | 19 | 26 27 | 1 31 |
| April | 527 | 479 | .. 30 | 21 | 3 19 26 | 4 |
| May | 528 | 523 | 1 47 | 22 | 3 8 26 | 131 |
| June | 490 | 437 | 4 24 | 17 | 3 23 26 | 1 3 10 |
| July | 564 | 534 | 1 36 | 20 | 24 27 | 1 24 31 |
| August | 474 | 438 | 4 24 | 19 | 5 23 | 3 11 31 |
| September | 557 | 523 | 2 42 | 20 | 7 7 26 | 3 5 |
| October | 542 | 499 | 6 37 | 18 | 11 6 | 3 24 31 |
| November | 649 | 589 | .. 32 | 21 | 4 7 18 | 1 6 29 |
| December | 673 | 613 | 1 46 | 23 | 5 2 27 | 2 8 |
| Total.. | 6,337 | 5,931 | 96 | 423 | 204 3 | |

*Of the total number treated, there were of*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindoos | 3275 | | |
| Mussulmans | 1197 | | |
| Parsees | 1159 | | |
| Portuguese | 408 | | |
| Native Christians | 135 | | |
| Anglo Indians | 59 | | |
| Arabs | 46 | | |
| Europeans | 43 | Men | 4239 |
| Siddees | 41 | Women | 1051 |
| Jews | 36 | Children | 1347 |
| Armenians | 24 | | |
| Chinese | 14 | | |
| Natives of Manilla | 12 | | |
| Moguls | 9 | | |
| Spaniards | 6 | | |
| Austrians | 1 | | |
| Italians | 1 | | |
| Total.. | 6 657 | Total.. | 6 657 |

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO THE NATIVE DISPENSARY FOR THE YEARS 1840 and 1841.

| | Subscriptions. 1840 | Subscriptions 1841 |
|---|---|---|
| Armitage, E. Esq | Rs 50 | Rs 50 |
| Bomanjee Hormusjee, Esq | 0 | 100 |
| Bell John, Esq., Secy to the Dispensary | 30 | 15 |
| Burn, D. S. Esq | 25 | 25 |
| Bruce, W. C. Esq | 30 | 30 |
| Burr, D. Colonel | 25 | 25 |
| Ball Gungadur Shastree, Esq | 10 | 0 |
| Bambridge, Esq | 50 | 0 |
| Bowman, J. Esq | 50 | 50 |
| Crawford, W. R. Esq | 30 | 30 |
| Cursetjee Jemsetjee, Esq | 30 | 30 |
| Church, W. Esq | 20 | 0 |
| Cursetjee Ardaseer, Esq | 0 | 25 |
| Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq | 0 | 50 |
| Candy, T. Revd | 30 | 30 |
| Cardwell, T. Esq | 50 | 50 |
| Cowasjee and Pestonjee, Messrs | 0 | 12 |
| Capon, D. Colonel | 25 | 25 |
| Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq | 0 | 50 |
| Dickinson, T. Colonel | 25 | 25 |
| Davidson, F. M. Esq | 25 | 25 |
| DeGa, J. M. Esq | 15 | 15 |
| DeSilva, J. Esq | 0 | 50 |
| Dhackjee Dadajee | 0 | 30 |
| Ewart, R. W. Esq | 20 | 15 |
| Egan, J. B. Esq | 15 | 0 |
| Farish, The Hon'ble James Esq | 100 | 0 |
| Framjee Cowasjee, Esq | 100 | 0 |
| Falconer, J. J. Esq | 30 | 50 |
| Fawcett, H. Esq | 50 | 20 |
| Frith, J. G Esq | 25 | 40 |
| Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq | 0 | 80 |
| Finney, A. S. Esq | 0 | 0 |
| Pardoonjee Limjee, Esq | 0 | 20 |
| Griffiths, J. G. Colonel | 30 | 0 |
| Grant, Lewis Esq | 40 | 20 |
| Glen, Joseph Esq | 20 | 20 |
| Greenhill, D. Esq | 20 | 25 |
| Howard, W. Esq | 50 | 50 |
| Hormusjee Bhiccajee, Esq | 0 | 30 |
| Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Knight | 100 | 100 |
| Jagonnath Sunkersett, Esq | 50 | 50 |
| Jehangeerjee Nusserwanjee, Esq | 0 | 20 |
| Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Esq | 0 | 20 |
| Jehanzeerjee Cursetjee, Esq | 0 | 40 |
| King G. Esq | 20 | 20 |
| Khimchund Motichund, Esq | 0 | 50 |
| LeGeyt, P. W. Esq | 15 | 15 |
| Leckie, Esq | 20 | 20 |
| Larkins, J. P. Esq | 0 | 30 |
| Nezgeti, F. Esq | 0 | 15 |
| Moore, Esq | 50 | 0 |
| Malcomnson, Dr | 50 | 50 |
| Marriott, S. Esq | 50 | 0 |
| Marcus, Joseph Esq | 10 | 10 |
| McGregor, J. Esq | 30 | 30 |
| Montriou, W. A. Esq | 30 | 30 |
| Moncherjee Pestonjee, Esq | 0 | 50 |
| Mainwaring, W. B. Esq | 0 | 15 |
| Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq | 0 | 50 |
| Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Esq | 0 | 20 |
| Manockjee Limjee, Esq | 0 | 15 |
| Martin, Esq | 25 | 0 |
| Noton, G. Esq | 15 | 0 |
| Russell, J. A. Esq | 35 | 35 |
| Ross, Esq | 0 | 30 |
| Ruttonjee Dadabhoy, Esq | 0 | 15 |
| Stanton, E Captain | 20 | 20 |
| Skinner, C. B. Esq | 20 | 20 |
| Skinner, J Esq | 40 | 40 |
| Short, Lieut | 5 | 5 |
| Sonnenkalb, J. H. Esq | 40 | 0 |
| Smith, R. Esq | 40 | 0 |
| Spencer, N. Esq | 0 | 10 |
| Succaram Luximonjee, Esq | 0 | 20 |
| Shaikh Esop Mongay Cazee | 0 | 10 |
| Wooler, J. H. Esq | 30 | 20 |
| Wright, J Esq | 30 | 30 |
| Williams, J. Esq | 0 | 30 |
| Total Rupees.. | 1764 | 2092 |

DONATIONS.—1840—Blane, D. A. Esq. 100; Pissoo Poonjah 10 Stevenson, the Rev. Dr. 15 Webb, R. T. W Mr. 100;—Total 225

DONATIONS 1841.—Avdry, The Hon'ble Sir John Wither Kt. 100; Pissoo Poonjah 10; Wilson, the Revd Dr. 10; White, Dr. 50;—Total 170

N. B. Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscription to Mr A. Viegas, the Collector of the Society, who is authorized to give the necessary receipts for the same, and to whom any omission or mistake in this list may be communicated.

*Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Native Dispensary, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1840.*

Dr.

| 1840 | | Rs | A | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1st | To Balance of last annual account | 24,367 | 7 | 0 |
| Dec. 31st | ,, Amount of Government contribution at 300 Rupees per month | 3 600 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | Do. private annual subscriptions | 1,764 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | Do. private donations | 225 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | Do. Interest on the funds in the hands of the Treasurers to 31st July 1840 | 123 | 1 | 1 |
| .. .. .. | Do. Interest for 6 months on the 4 per cent Loan | 466 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Rupees.. | 30,505 | 8 | 1 |

Cr.

| 1840. | | Rs | A. | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31st | By amount Establishment | 2,251 | 0 | 8 |
| .. .. .. | do. Medicines purchased in Bombay | 319 | 8 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Expended for maintaining patients | 28 | 14 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Medicines commissioned from England | 2,527 | 6 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Sundry contingent charges | 185 | 14 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Clothes for the Establishment | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do Lithographing 7000 Tickets and Books &c | 186 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Wine purchased for the patients | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Postage paid by the Treasurers from and to Calcutta | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Treasurers' commission on Receipts and in procuring the Promissary Note | 240 | 15 | 10 |
| | | 5,815 | 6 | 6 |
| .. .. .. | Balance viz Bengal 4 ₱ ct. Note No 14178 of 1835 36 deposited with the Treasurers 20,300 0 0 In the hands of the Treasurers to 31st December 1840 Rupees 8767 0 10 Do. do. collector do 1593 0 9 | 24,600 | 1 | 7 |
| | Total Rupees. | 30,515 | 8 | 1 |

(Signed) A. VIEGAS, Collector.
Audited (Signed) JAGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
,, CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.
Bombay, 31st December 1840.
(Signed) JOHN BELL, Secy. to the N. Dispensary

*Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bombay Native Dispensary, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1841.*

*Dr.*

| 1841. | | Rs | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan 1st | To Balance of last annual account | 24,600 | 1 | 7 |
| Dec. 31st | ,, Amount Government contribution at 300 Rupees per mensem | 3,600 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Private donations | 170 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. do. subscriptions | 2,022 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Interest on the funds in the hands of the Treasures to 31st July 1841 | 127 | 2 | 9 |
| .. .. .. | do. do. on the 4 per cent note of 20,300 Rs. | 812 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total Rupees.. | 31,331 | 4 | 4 |

*Cr.*

| 1841 | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31st | By Establishment for the year | 2,344 | 8 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | Amount Medicines purchased in Bombay | 284 | 8 | 6 |
| .. .. .. | do. do. commissioned from England | 505 | 4 | 2 |
| .. .. .. | do, Sundry contingent charges | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| .. .. .. | do Repair of Buildings | 45 | 3 | 7 |
| .. .. .. | do, Lithographing Admission Tickets, Book of register, &c. &c | 195 | 0 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. Clothing the Peons | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| .. .. .. | do. English medicines, wine &c. purchased | 89 | 5 | 6 |
| .. .. .. | do. Treasurers' commission on Sundry Receipts | 21 | 8 | 8 |
| .. .. .. | Balance In Bengal 4 per ct. Note No. 14178 of 1835, 36 Rs. 20,300 0 In the hands of the Treasurers up to 31st Dec. 1841 

owards champagne. How is the desire of the learned *gastronomes* and *gourmets* to be gratified? By putting her Majesty's life in peril. Answer, ye learned in the law, is not the deduction a legitimate one? The oftener the Queen escapes, the greater will be the consumption of turtle and venison,—the more freely thcorks will fly about in hall. Who shall say that te ensure so desirable a result, an "attempt" may not be got up weekly during the turtle-and-venison season? It would not be difficult to find certain of "the unemployed," who, for the consideration of free quarters in a house of restraint, would readily simulate treason, and thus furnish the benchers with a pretext for loyalty until the long vication.

It used to be proverbially said that "wretches hang that jurymen may dine;"—we have improved upon that principle in our day:—the nation has only to escape a great calamity, and the event is celebrated with "turtle, venison, and champagne."

We have also received the Paris papers of Thursday

Alluding to the late atrocious attempt on the life of our beloved Sovereign, the *Courrier Francais* has the following:—

"The British press has often sought to make France responsible for the repeated criminal attempts made against the life of King Louis Philip. The organs of the different parties in Great Britain have all been unanimous in representing the French as a nation of cannibals everlastingly intent on destroying its own creation. The turn of England is now come. Our readers must recollect the attempt of Oxford, of the assassin whose crime the British Government, with singular prudence, placed to the account of insanity. This political precaution has not preserved Queen Victoria from a second attempt. She was shot at again, and, like King Louis Philip, has providentially escaped. Shall we seek the cause of this new crime in the distempered state of society? Shall we ascribe it to the moral evil that corrodes the British nation as symptomatic of its decay? Shall we render the English responsible for the excesses of a few fanatics, whose savage excitement is only a solitory accident in the social body? No; we will be more generous and more just than our neighbours, and we will not exercise against them reprisals we might fairly call justifiable; enough for us to have shown that by the same deeds being enacted among two nations so very different from each other, France has been calumniated, and that she has the right to retort he base calumny on those by whom it was promul.

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A Paris paper of Wednesday says, "Captain Vasse, of the Paris, which arrived yesterday morning at Havre from Hamburg, reports that the inhabitants of that city have imposed upon themselves a mourning of six weeks, during which period there are to be no amusements of any kind, and music is entirely interdicted. Workmen are actively engaged in removing the ruins of the house which were destroyed, and wooden barracks are being constructed in different quarters for the accommodation of the houseless. He states that in one street, that of Holzdamm, 127 houses were burnt, and only two escaped as if by a miracle. Bills are paid, and mercantile engagements respected, as if the calamity had not occured.

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The robber Baroness.—We learn from the *Augsburg Gazette* the following particulars of a very singular robbery, to credit which demands some exercise of the imagination. "A letter, dated from Rome the 20th ult., states that the admiration of a German baroness having been excited by the magnificent altars of the isolated chuch of Santa Croce, formed of some of the finest marble taken from the temples of ancient Rome, she could not resist *the desire of appropriating some of these ornaments for herself, and she detached several marble tablets from the altars* with an iron hook." (The original phrase is we doubt not here correctly rendered "*with a hook* !") "On her third attempt she was taken in the fact. A search having been made at the baroness's residence *other objects* which she had purloined were discovered The penalty of sacrilege is that of the galleys." It was well for Santa Corce that the German baroness (who certainly must be a descendant of the renowned Munchausen) did no, take a fancy for carrying off the pillars of the churchas well as those *very portable articles*, the marble slab which form the altars. Samson's exploit in carrying off the gates of Gaza is well known, and the reputation of the man who ran away with the monument has survived in song; but the German baroness seems to be a more wholesale plunderer. Passionately in love with art, she takes at fancy to a marble altar (or some *other object* of similar size and weight), and, incontinently whips into her reticule or her side pocket—if she wears one—it was a mercy that Santa Croce was "isolated"; (and therefore, perhaps, less used for service), or she might have pocketed the officiating priest into the bargain. How we wish the baroness had paid a visit to London, she might then, perchance, have taken a fancy to one of our public edufices—the National Gallery for instance, and have carried it off *piecemeal*. We, at any rate, should not have punished her so for sacrilege; the crime would, at most, have amounted to petty larceny.

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Her Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, at the levee on Wednesday, on Mr., now Sir Henry Bishop, the eminent composer, being the only instance of the kind conferred by a British Sovereign on any member of the musical profession; Sir Wm. Parsons, Sir John Stevenson, and Sir George Smart received the honour in Ireland, from different Lord Lieutenants, Sir Henry Bishop received the degree of musical bachelor at Oxford about two years ago, and last year he was elected professor of music to the university at Edinburgh. He has composed upwards of 70 successful dramatic pieces, besides numerous other works of the highest order; and it is considered by the musical profession that the honour has been most worthily bestowed by her Majesty.

## Extracts from New Works.

### JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

MAJOR MAHON AND HIS QUARTERS.

The major's quarters were fixed in one of the best houses in the town, in the comfortable back parlour of which was now displayed a little table laid for three persons: a devilled lobster, the grouse pie already mentioned, some fried ham, and crisped potatoes were the viands; but each was admirable in its kind, and with the assistance of an excellent bowl of hot punch and the friendly welcome of the host, left nothing to be wished for, or desired.

Major Bob Mahon was a short, thick set, little man, with round blue eyes, a turned up nose, and a full under lip, which he had a habit of protruding with an air of no mean pretension; a short crop of curly black hair, covered a head as round as a billiard-ball; these traits, with a certain peculiar smack of his mouth, by which he occasionally testified the approval of his own eloquence, were the most remarkable things about him. His great ambition was, to be thought a military man; but somehow his pretensions in this respect smacked much more of the militia, than the line. Indeed, he possessed a kind of adroit way of asserting the superiority of the former to the latter, averring that they who fought *pro aris et focis*—the major was fond of Latin—stood on far higher ground than the travelled mercenaries who only warred for pay: this peculiarity, and an absurd attachment to practical jokes, the result of which had frequently through life, involved him in law-suits, damages, compensations, and even duels, formed the great staple of his character, of all which the good priest informed me most fully on our way to the house.

"Captain Hinton, I believe," said the major, as he held out his hand in welcome.

"Mr. Hinton," said I, bowing.

"Ay, yes; Father Tom, there, doesn't know much about these matters. What regiment, pray?"

"The Grenadier Guards"

"Oh! a very good corps—mighty respectable corps; not that between ourselves, I think over much of the regulars—between you and me, I never knew foreign travel do good to man or beast. What do they bring back with them, I'd like to know—French cookery and Italian licentiousness. No, no; give me the native troops! You were a boy at the time, but may be you have heard how they behaved in the west, when Hoche landed. Egad! if it wasn't for the militia, the country was sacked. I commanded a company of the Roscommon at the time; I remember well, we laid siege to a windmill, held by a desperate fellow, the miller—a resolute character, Mr. Hinton—he had two guns in the place with him."

"I wish to the Lord he had shot you with one of them, and we'd have been spared this long story!"

"I opened a parallel——"

"May be you'd open the pie?" said the priest, as he drew his chair, and sat down to the table. "Perhaps you forget, Bob, we have had a sharp ride of it this evening?"

"Upon my conscience, so I did," replied the major, good-humouredly. "So let us have a bit of supper now, Mr. Hinton, and I'll finish my story by and-by."

"The Heavens forbid!" piously ejaculated the priest, as he helped himself to a very considerable portion of the lobster.

"Is this a fast," said I, slily, "Father Loftus?"

"No, my son, but we'll make it one. That reminds me of what happened to me, going up in the boat—It was a Friday, and the dinner, as you may suppose, was not over good; but there was a beautiful cut of fried salmon just before me, about a pound and a half, may be two pounds; this I slipped quietly on my plate, observing to the company, in this way—Ladies and gentlemen; this is a fast day with me —— when a big fellow, with red whiskers, stooped across the table, cut my bit of fish in two halves, calling out as he carried off one—'Bad scran to ye, d'ye think nobody has a sowl to be saved but yourself?'"

"Ah! they're a pious people, are the Irish!" said the major, solemnly, "and you'll remark that, when you see more of them. And now, captain, how do you like us here?"

"Exceedingly," said I, with warmth. "I have had every reason to be greatly pleased with Ireland."

"That's right! and I'm glad of it! though, to be sure, you have not seen us in our holiday garb. Ah, if you were here before the Union; if you saw Dublin was a pleasant place.' It was not trusting to balls and parties, to dinners and routs, but to all kinds of fun and devilment besides. All the members of Parliament used to be skylarking about the city, playing tricks on one another, and humbugging the Castle people—and, to be sure, the Castle was not the grave, stupid place it is now—they were convivial, jovial fellows ——"

"Come, come, major," interrupted I; "you are really unjust—the present court is not the heavy ——"

"Sure I know what it is well enough. Hasn't the duke all the privy council, and the bishops as often to dinner as the garrison, and the bar? Isn't he obliged to go to his own apartment, when they want to make remember it—and Tom there remembers it—'that's all a night of it, and sing a good chorous? Don't tell me—sure even as late as Lord Westmoreland's time, it was another thing—pleasant, and happy times they were, and the country will never be the same 'till we have them back again!"

Being somewhat curious to ascertain in what particular our degeneracy consisted—for in my ignorance of better. I had hitherto supposed the present "*regime*" about as gay a thing as need be; I gradually led the major on, to talk of those happier days, when Ireland kept all its un for home consumption, and never exported even its surplus produce.

"It was better in every respect," responded the major. "Hadn't we all the patronage amongst us? There's Jonah, there—Barrington, I mean: well, he and I could make any thing from a tide-waiter to a master in Chancery. It's little trouble small debts gave us then, a pipe of sherry never cost me more than a stockeeper in the ordinance, and I kept my horses at livery for three years with washwoman to Kilmainham Hospital; and as for fun——Look at the Castle now! Don't I remember the times when we used to rob the coaches coming from the drawing-rooms; and pretty girls they were, inside of them.

"For shame, for shame!" cried Father Tom, with a sly look in the corner of his eye, that by no means bespoke a suitable degree of horror such unwarrantable proceedings.

"Well, if it was a shame it was no sin," responded the major; "for we never took any thing more costly than kisses. Ah, dear me! them was the times! And, to be sure, every now and then, we got a pull up from the Lady Lieutenant, and were obliged to behave ourselves for a week or two together. One thing she never could endure, was a habit we had of leaving the Castle before they themselves left the ballroom. I'm not going to defend it, it was not very polite, I confess; but somehow or other there was always something going on, we couldn't afford to lose—may be a supper at the barrack, or a snug party at Dalay's or a bit of fun elsewhere. Her excellency, however, got angry about it, and we got a quiet hint to reform our manners. This, I need not tell you, was a hopeless course; so we hit on an expedient that answered to the full as well. It was by our names being called out, as the carriages drove up, that our delinquency became known. So Matt Fortescue suggested that we should adopt some feigned nomenclature which would totally defy every attempt at discovery; the idea was excellent, and we traded on it for many a day with complete success. One night, however, from some cause or other, the carriages were late in arriving, and we were all obliged to accompany the court into the supper-room; angry enough we were, but still there was no help for it; and so, 'smiling through tears,' as the poet says, in we went. Scarcely, however, had we taken our places, when a servant called out something from the head of the stairs; another re-echoed it at the antechamber, and a third at the supper-room shouted out, 'Oliver Cromwell's carriage stops the way!' The roar of laughter the announcement caused, shook the very room; but it had scarcely subsided when there was another call for 'Brian Boru's coach,' quickly followed by 'Guy Fawkes' and 'Paddy O'Rafferty's jingle,' which latter personage was no other than the Dean of Cork. I need not tell you that we kept our secret, and joined in the universal opinion of the whole room, 'that the household was shamefully disguised in drink;' and indeed there was no end to the mistakes that night, for every now and the some character in heathen or modern history would turn up among the announcements: and as the laughter burst forth, the servants would grow ashamed for a while, and refuse to call any carriage, where the style and title was a little out of the common. Ah! Mr. Hinton if you had lived in those days ——Well, well, no matter—here's a glass to their memory, anyway. It is the first time you've been in these parts, and I suppose you haven't seen much of the country?"

"Very little indeed," replied I; "and even that much, only by moonlight."

"I'm afraid," said Father Tom, half pensively, "that many of your countrymen take little else than a 'dark view' of us."

"See, now," said the major, slapping his hand on the table with energy, "the English known as much about Pat, as Pat knows of purgatory—no offence to you, Mr. Hinton. I could tell you a tory of as circumstance that once happened to myself."

"No, no, Bob," said the priest. "It is bad taste to tell a story, *enpetit comité*. I'll leave it to the captain.

"If I am to be the judge," said I, laughingly, "I decide for the story."

"Let's have it, then," said the priest. "Come, Bob, a fresh brew, and begin your tale."

"Your are a sensual creature, Father Tom," said the major; "and prefer drink to intellectual discussion; not but that you may have both here at the same time; but in honour of my friend beside me, I'll not bear maliee, but give you the story: and let me tell you, it is not every day in the week a man hears a tale with a moral to it, particularly down in this part of the country.

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#### CHAPTER XXIV.

THE DEVIL'S GRIP.

"The way of it was this. There was a little estate of mine in the county of Waterford that I used now and then to visit in the shooting season. In fact, expect for that, there was very little inducement to go there: it was a bleak ugly part of the country, a bad market-town near it, and not a neighbour within twelve miles. Well, I went over there—it was as well as I remember, December two years—never was there such weather: it brained from morning till night, and blew and rained from night till morning; the slates were flying about on every side, and we used to keep fellows up all night, that in case the chimneys were blown away, we'd know where to find them in the morning. This was the pleasant weather I selected for my visit to the 'Devil's Grip'—that was the name of the townland where the house stood; and no bad name either; for, faith if he hadn't his paw on it, it might have gone in law like the rest of the property. However, down I went there, and only remembered on the evening of my arrival, that I had ordered my gamekeeper to poison the mountain, to get rid of the poachers; so that, instead of shooting, which, as I said before, was all you could do in the place, there I was, with there brace of dogs, two guns, and powder enough to blow up a church, walking a big dining-parlour, all alone by myself, as melancholy as may be.

"You may judge how happy I was, looking out upon the bleak country side, with nothing to amuse me, expect whem now and then the roof of some cabin or other would turn upside down, like an umbrella, or watching an old windmill that had gone clean mad, and went round at such a pace, that no body dare go near it. All this was poor comfort: however, I got out of temper with the place; and so I sat down, and wrote a long advertisement for the English paper, describing the Devil's Grip as a little terrestrial paradise, in the midst of picturesque scenery, a delightful neighbourhood, and an Arcadian peasantry, the whole to be parted with—a dead bargain—as the owner was about to leave the country; I didn't add that he had some thought of blowing his brains out with sheer disgust of his family residence. I wound up the whole with a paragraph, to the effect, that if not disposed of within the month, the proprietor would break it up into small farms. I said this, because I intended to remain so long there; and, although I knew no purchaser would treat, after he saw the premises, yet still some one might be fool enough to come over add look at them, and even that would help me to pass the Christmas. My calculation turned out correct; for before a week was over, a letter reached me, stating that a Mr. Green, of No. 096, High Holborn, would pay me a visit, as soon as the weather moderated, and permitted him to travel. If he waits for that, thought I, he'll not find me here; and if it blows as hard for the next week, he'll not find the house either; so I mixed another tumbler of punch, and hummed myself to sleep with the Battle of Ross.

"It was about four or five evenings after I received this letter, that old Dan M'Cormick, a kind of buler I have, a handy fellow—he was a steward for ten years in the Holyhead packet—burst into the room about ten o'clock, when I was disputing with myself whether I took six tumblers or seven; I said one, the decanter said the other.

"'It's blowing terrible, Mr. Bob,' says dan.

"'Let it blow—what else has it to do?'

"'The trees is tumbling about as if they was drunk; there won't be one left before morn.'

"'They're right,' says I, 'to leave that, for the soil was never kind for planting.'

"'Two of the climneys is down,' said he.

"'Devil mend them,' said I, 'they were always smoking.'

"'And the hall-door,' cried he, 'is blown flat into the hall.

"'It's little I care,' said I; 'if it couldn't keep out the sherriff, it may let in the storm, if it pleases.'

"'Murther! murther!' said he, wringing his hands, 'I wish we were at say—it's a cruel thing to have one's life perilled this way.'

"While we were talking, a gossoon burst into the room with the news that the Milford packet had just gone ashore somewhere below the Hook Tower, adding, as is always the case on such occasions, that they were all drowned.

"I jumped up at this, put on my shooting shoes, buttoned up my frize coat, and, followed by Dan, took a short cut over the hills towards Passage, where I now found the packet had been driven in. Before we had gone half a mile, I heard the voices of some country people coming up the road towards me; but it was so dark, you couldn't see your hand.

"'Who's there? said I.

"'Tim Molloy, your honour,' was the answer.

"'What's the mater, tim?' said I. 'Is there any thing wrong?

"'Nothing, sir, glory be to God—it's only the corpse of the gentleman that was drowned there below.'

"'Iaint' dead, I tell you; I'am only faint, called out a shrill voice,

"'He say he' better,' said *Tim*; 'and maybe it's only the salt water that's in him; and faix, when we found him, there was no more spark in him than in a wet son.'

"Well, the short of it was, we brought him up to the house, rubbed him with gunpowder before the fire, gave him about half a pint or burnt spi its and put him to bed, he being just able to tell me, as he was dropipng asleep, that he was my friend from No. 196, High Holborn.

"The next morning I sent up Dan to ask how he was; and he came down with the news that he was fast asleep. The best thing he could do, said I—and I began to think over what a mighty load it would be upon my conscience, if the decent man had been drowned; for, may be, after all, thought I, he is in earnest. maybe he wished to buy a beautiful place like that I have described in the papers—and so I began to relent and wonder with myself how I could make the country pleasant for him during his stay. It'ill not be above a day or two at farthest, particularly after he sees the place. Ay, there's the rub, the poor devil find out than that I have been hoaxing him. This kept fretting me all day; and I was continually sending up word to know if he was awake; and the answer always was—still sleeping. Well, about four o'clock, as it was growing dark, Oakley, of the Fifth, and two of his brother officers, came bowling up to the door, on their way to Carrick. Here was a piece of luck! So we got dinner ready for the party, brought up a good store of claret at one side of the fireplace, and a plentiful stock of bog fir at the other, and resolved to make a night of it; and just as I was describing to my friends the arrival of my guest above stairs, who should enter the room but himself! He was a round little fellow, about my size, with a short, quick, business-like way about him Indeed, he was a kind of a dry-salter or something of that nature, in London, had made a large fortune, and wished to turn country gentleman. I had only time to learn these few particulars, and to inform him that he was at that moment in the mansion he had come to visit, when dinner was announced.

"Down we sat; and, faith, a jollier party rarely met together. Poor Mr. Green knew but little of Ireland; but we certainly tried to enlighten him; and he drank in wonders with his wine, at such a rate, that by eleven o'clock he was carried to his room, pretty much in the same state as on his arrival the night before, the only difference being, it was Sneyd, not salt-water this time, that filled him.

"'I like the cockney,' said Oakley: 'that fellow's good fun. I say, Bob, bring him over with you tomorrow to dinner. We halt at Carrick till the detachment comes up.'

"'Could you call it breakfast?' said I.—'There's a thought just strikes me: well be over in Carrick with you about six o'clock; well have our breakfast, whatever you like to give us, and dine with you about eleven or twelve afterwards.'

"Oakley liked the project well; and before we parted, the whole thing was arranged for the next day.

"Towards four o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, Mr. Green was informed by Daniel, that, as we had made an engagement to take an early breakfast some miles off, he ought to be up and stirring; at the same time a pair of candles were brought into the room—hot water for shaving, &c.; and the astonished cockney, who looked at his watch, perceived that it was but four.

"'These are very early people,' thought he. However, the habits of the country must be complied with.' So saying, he proceeded with his toilet, and at last reached the drawing-room, just as my drag dashed up to the door—the lamps fixed and shining, and every thing in readiness for departure.

"'We'll have a little shooting, Mr. Green, said I. 'After breakfast, we'll see what my friend's preserves offer. I suppose you're a good shot?

"'I can't say much for my performance; but I'm passionately fond of it.'

"'Well,' added I, 'I believe I can answer for it, you'll have a good day here.'

"So chatting, we rolled along, the darkness gradually thickening round us, and the way becoming more gloomy and deserted.

"'It's strange,' says Mr. Green, after a while: 'it's strange, how very dark it grows before sun-rise; for I perceive it much blacker now then when we set out.'

"'Every climate has its peculiarities,' said I; 'and now that we're used to this, we like it better than any other: but see, there—yonder; where you observe the light in the valley—that's Carrick. My friend's house is a little at the side of the town. I hope you've a good appetite for breakfast.'

"'Trust me, I never felt so hungry in my life.'

"'Ah, here they come!' said Oakley, as he stood with a lantern in his hand, at the barrack-gate: 'here they are! Good morning, Mr. Green. Bob, how goes it? Heavenly morning!'

"'Delightful, indeed,' said poor Green, though evidently not knowing why.

"'Come along, boys, now,' said Oakley: 'we've a great deal before us; though I am afraid, Mr. Green you will think little of our Irish sporting, after your English preserves. However, I have kept a few brace of pheasants, very much at your service, in a snug clover field near the house. So now to breakfast.

"There were about half-a-dozen of the Fifth at that time in the barrack, who all entered heart and hand in the scheme, and with them we sat down to a capital meal, which, if it was not for a big tea-pot and an urn that figured in the middle of the table, might very well have been called dinner. Poor Mr. Green, who for old prejudice sake began with his congo and a muffin, soon afterwards, and by an easy transition, glided into soup and fish, and went the pace with the rest of us. The claret began to circulate briskly, and after a couple of hours the whiskey made its appearance. The Englishman, whose attention was never suffered to flag, with singular anecdotes of a country, whose accentricities he already began to appreciate, enjoyed himself to the utmost. He laughed, he drank, he even proposed to sing; and with one hand on Oakley's shoulder, and the other on mine, he registered a vow to purchase an estate and spend the rest of his days in Ireland. It was now about eleven o'clock when I proposed that we should have a couple of hours at the woodcocks before luncheon.

"'Ah! yes,' said Green, rubbing hss hands, 'let us not forget the shooting. I'm passionately fond of sport.'

"It took some time to caparison ourselves for the field. Shot-bags, flasks, and powder-horns were distributed about, while three brace of dogs caracolled round the room, and increased the uproar. We now sallied forth. It was a dark and starless night—the wind still blowing a hurricane from the north-east, and not a thing to be seen two yards from where you stood.

"'Glorious weatherg,' said Oakley.

"'A delicious morning,' cried another. 'When those clouds blow over, we shall have no rain.'

"'That's a fine line of country, Mr. Green,' said I.

"'Eh? what? a fine what? I can see nothing—it's pitch dark.'

"'Ah, I forgot,' said I, 'How stupid we were, Oakley, not to remember that Mr. Green was not used to our climate! We can see every thing, you know; but come along, you'll get better by-and-by.'

"With this we hurried him down a lane, through a hedge, and into a ploughed field; while on every side of him pop, pop went the guns, accompanied by exclamations of enthusiastic pleasure and delight.

"'There they go—mark!—that's yours, Tom—well done—cock-dog is pointing—there, there; don't you see there? said I, almost lifting the gun to his shoulder, while poor Mr. Green, almost in a panic of excitement and trepidation, pulled both triggers, and nearly fell back with the recoil.

"'Splendid shot, begad!—killed both,' said Oakley.

'Ah! Mr. Green, we have no charge with you. Give him another gun at once.'

"'I should like a little brandy,' said Mr. Green; 'for my feet are wet.'

"I gave him my flask, which he emptied at a pull; while, at the same time, animated with fresh vigour, he tramped manfully forward, without fear or dread. The firing still continued lodly around us; and as Mr. Green discharged his piece whenever he was bid, we calculated, that in about an hour and a half, he had fired above an hundred and fifty times. Wearied and fatigued by his exertions at length, he sat down upon a bank, while one of the game-keepers covered the ground about him with ducks, hens, and turkey-cocks, as the spoils of his exertions.

"At Oakley's proposal we now agreed to go back to luncheon, which I need not tell you was a hot supper, followed by mulled claret and more punch. Here the cockney came out still better than before. His character, as a sportsman, raised him in his own esteem, and he sang 'The Poucher' for two hours until he fell fast asleep on the carpet. He was then conveyed to bed, where, as on the former day, he slept till late in the afternoon.

"Meanwhile, I had arranged another breakfast-party at Ross, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening; and so on for the rest of the week, occasionally varying the amusement by hunting, fishing, or coursing.

"At last poor Mr. Green, when called on one morning to dress, sent down Dan with his compliments, that he wished to speak to me. I went to him at once, and found him sitting up in his bed.

"'Ah! Mr. Mahon,' said he, 'this will never do: it's a pleasant life, no doubt, but I never could go on with it. Will you tell me one thing?—do you never see the sun here?

"'Oh, bless you! yes,' said I; 'repeatedly. He was out for two hours on last Patrick's-day, and we have him now and then, promiscuously!'

"'How very strange! how very remarkable,' said he, with a sigh, 'that we in England should know so little of all this! but to tell you the truth, I don't think I ever could get used to Lapland—it's Ireland I mean—I beg your pardon for the mistake; and now, may I ask you another question—is this the way you always live?'

"'Why, pretty much in this fashion; during the hazy season we go about to each others's houses, as you see; and one gets so accustomed to the darkness——,

"'Ah, now, don't tell me that, I know I never could; it's no use my trying it; I'm used to the daylight! I have seen it, man and boy, for above fifty years, and I never could grope about this way. Not but that I am very grateful to you for all your hospitality; I had rather go home.

"'You'll wait for morning, at all events,' said I; 'you will not leave the house in the dead of the night.'

"'Oh, indeed, for the matter of that, it doesn't signify much; night and day is much about the same thing in this country.'

"And so he grew obstinate, and, notwithstanding all I could say, insisted on his departure; and the same evening he sailed from the quay of Waterford, wishing me every health and happiness, while he added, with a voice of trembling earnestness—

"'Yes, Mr. Mahon, pardon me if I am wrong, but I wish to heaven *you had little more light in Ireland*!'"

I am unable to say how far the good things of Major Mahon's table seasoned the story I have just related; but I confess I laughed at it loud and long, a testimony on my part which delighted the major's heart; for, like all anecdote-mongers, he was not indifferent to flattery.

"The moral particularly pleases me," said I.

"Ay, but the whole thing's true as I am here Whist! there's somebody at the door. Come in, whoever you are."

At these words the door cautiously opened, and a boy of about twelve years of age entered. He carried a bundle under one arm, and held a letter in his hand.

"Oh, here it is," said Father Tom. "Come here Potsey my boy, here's the penny I promised you There now, don't make a bad use of your money."

The little fellow's eyes brightened, and with a happy smile, and a pull of his forelock for a bow, left the room delighted.

"Twelve miles—ay, and long miles too—in less than three hours! not bad travelling, captain, for a bit of a gossoon like that."

"And for a penny!" said I, almost starting with surprise.

"To be sure," said the priest, as he cut the cord of the package, and opened it on the table. "Here we are, as nate a jacket as ever I set my eyes on, green and white, with a cap of the same." So saying, he unfolded the racing-costume, which, by the desire of both parties, I was obliged immediately to try on. "There now," resumed he; "turn about; it fits you like your skin."

"It looks devilish well, upon my word," said the major; "put on the cap; and see, too, he has sent a whip; that was very thoughtful of Dilon: but what's this latter here? for you, I think, Mr. Hinton."

The letter was in a lady's hand; I broke the seal, and read as follows:—

"Dear Sir—My uncle Dillon requests you will give us the pleasure of your company at dinner tomorrow, at six o'clock. I have taken the liberty to tell him, that as we are old acquaintances, you will perhaps kindly overlook his not having visited you to-day; and I shall feel happy, if by accepting the invitation, you will sustain my credit on this occasion.

"He desires me to add, that the racing-jacket, &c., are most perfectly at your service, as well as any articles of horse-gear you may be in want of.

"Believe me, dear sir, truy lyours,

"Louisa Bellew

"Mount Brown, Wednesday evening."

A thrill of pleasure ran through me as I read these lines! and, notwithstanding my efforts to conceal my emotion from my companions, they but too plainly saw the excitement I felt.

"Something agreeable there.—You don't look, Mr. Hinton, as if that were a latitat, or a bill of costs you were reading."

"Not exactly," said I, laughing. "It is an invitation to dinner from Mount Brown—wherever that may be."

"The best house in the county," said the major, "and a good fellow he is, Hugh Dillon. When is it for?"

"To-morrow, at six,"

"Well, if he has not asked me to meet you, I'll invite myself, and we'll go over together"

"Agreed"" said I; "but how shall I send back the answer?"

The Major promised to send his servant over with the reply, which I penned at once.

"Just tell Hugh," said the major, "that I'll join you."

I blushed, stammered, and looked confused.

"I am not writing to Mr. Dillon," said I, "for the invitation came through a lady of the family, Miss Bellew, his niece, I believe."

"Whew!" said the major, with a long whilstle. "Is it there we are! Oh, by the powers! Mr. Hinton, that's not fair—to come down here not only to win our money in steeple-chase, but to want to carry off the belle of our country besides; that 'ill never do."

"She dosen't belong to you at all," said Father Tom; "she is a parishioner of mine, and so were her father and grandfather before her; and moreovert than that, she is the prettiest girl, and the best too, in the country she lives in, and that's no small praise for it's Galway I'm talking of. And now, here's a bumper to her, and who'll refuse it?"

"Not I, certainly."

"Nor I," said the major, as we drank her health with all the honours.

"Now for another jug." quoth the major, as he moved towards the fire-place in search of the kettle.

"After that toast, not another drop," said I, resolutely.

"Well said," chimed in the priest: "my I never, if that wasn't very Irish."

Firmly resisting all the major's solicitations to resume my place at the table, I wished both my friends good night; and having accepted Bob Mahon's offer of a seat in his tax-cart to the race, I shook their hands warmly, and took my leave.

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## MISCELLANEA.

Extraordinary Investigation.—At the Graigue quarter sessions an action was brought by Edward Hopkins against a gentleman of considerable fortune, named Butler, who lays claim to and assumes the title of "Lord Galmoy," for 16l. 16s. 5d., the value of goods sold and delivered to one Ellen Burke, commonly called "Lady Galmoy," the reputed wife of the defendant. In 1840 his Lordship being a widower, married a woman named Ellen Burke. Being desirous that her Ladyship should be married with an aristocratic name, she was married by the name of Charlotte De Burgo. (Great laughter.) He did not like the plebeian name of Burke, and adopted the ancient one of De Burgo. She came home in his Lordship's carriage, and told her father, who resides in Kilkenny, how she was married. The following specimen of the evidence will suffice.—Catherine Sweeney sworn: I lived at Lord Galmoy's about a year ago. I was servant there. I saw Ellen Burke there. I heard she was married by a "Tackem." She was called Lady Galmoy, and lived there as Lord Galmoy's wife. At times they were good and at times very bad friends. (Laughter.) She used to be drunk. He used to call her Ellen, but in speaking to us he used to style her Lady Galmoy. She used to be jealous of another girl, Catherine Delany, and of another named Eliza Frizell. They all lived at Garrendenny. She was a great drunkard. When I went up to the parlour one day, she (Lady Galmoy put her back to the door, and desired his Lordship, in her presence, to take improper liberties with me. They all got drunk that night, and he put them out of the castle. (Laughter.) I am now living in the castle, but I will go to America. I got the money for my passage from Eliza Frizell, one of Lord Galmoy's "ladies." I once saw Ellen Burke black and blue, but that might have been occasioned by a fall, as she was always drunk. I know Paddy Lynop the piper, he used to be playing in the parlour. We used all to take a drop as well as his Lordship. (Laughter.) I used to dance with him. We used all to be drunk except Paddy the piper, who was a sort of teetotaler. (Great laughter.) The case was dismissed.

Mademoiselle Rachel.—Our Paris correspondent sends us the following:—Last week an Englishman residing here found a little lapdog, and being anxious to restore it, and to obtain the reward which he felt confident the owner would not hesitate to give, he made inquiry upon inquiry, until at length he ascertained that it had been lost by our great tragic actress, Mademoiselle Rachel. The Englishman immediately waited upon her with the lost pet, and was desired by the lady to wait whilst she went into an adjoining room, as he supposed, to get some 20 or 25 francs as a reward. Judge of his astonishment, therefore, after the lapse of a few minutes, at seeing four soldiers march in, who arrested him on charge of dog-stealing, and conveyed him to the guardhouse, where he was kept five hours, until the attendance of some friends could be procured, whose statement satisfied the officer of the post, that, although not an English Milord, he was not a dog-stealer.—*Globe*.

Penmanship Extraordinary.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Saturday a witness described himself as a "penman;" but on being asked in what species of "penmanship" he was employed, he replied that he "penned" sheep in Smithfield market.

A lady, whose fondness for generous living had given her a finshed face and carbuncled nose, consulted Dr. Cheyne. Upon surveying herself in the glass, she exclaimed, "Where, in the name of wonder, doctor, did I get such a nose as this?" "Out of the decanter, madam, out of the decanter," replied the doctor.

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Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

"respect, than a common impostor in the street:", After we say such a rhodomontadeas the foregoing the *Messenger* breaks forth, in the vehemence of his loyalty, into the following fustian and bombast. "The "attempt of Sunday last, when the miscreant, appalled perhaps by the enormity of the crime he contemplated, or by the holy sight of the illustrious pair, "serene in their Majesty; dignified in their virtue; "returning from divine worship, drew back his outstretched arm, and concealed the pistol in his bosom, "gave rise to an apprehension in the Queen's mind, "that the attempt would be repeated; and she accordingly desired, that the ladies in waiting should "not accompany her in the afternoon's ride: her only "companion being, her bound protector and husband "Prince Albert!! There she sat, in the glory, and "pride, and loveliness, of her transcendant virtue; exposed to the public gaze, and the assassins mark: she "and her husband alone: the Providence, on which "she relied, alone protecting her." The *Messenger* then proceeds to attribute the exclusion of the reporters, and the suppression of the evidence, to the "Secret and vicious character of Toryism" so that, acknowledging the suppression of the evidence; admitting, as he does, his ignorance of the motive which actuated Francis to the commission of this crime; still does the *Messenger*, in common with almost all the English Press, before trial, convict and doom the wretched Francis to the death of a regicide. Now, what are the facts disclosed by the *Messenger*, relative to the alleged attempt to assassinate Her Majesty? We lay great stress on the facts, from which that and the other papers have drawn their deductions, and condemned Francis as a regicide. If the English Papers drew inferences of guilt, from information which they had obtained, but which they were not authorized to disclose; in such case, we should have cautiously abstained from the expression of our dissent, at such a distance as we are from the, cene where the occurrence took place; but, when those Papers state the facts, on which they have grounded their conclusions of the prisoner's guilt, it is open to us, and quite legitimate, to exercise our own reasoning faculties, in the consideration of the subject. The *Messenger* says "On Mouday after"noon at half past six o'clock, the Queen accompanied "by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was proceeding down Constitution Hill, towards the palace, Colonel Arbuthnot doing duty as Equerry in Waiting, and "riding near to the hind wheel of the Royal carriage. "Her Majesty had arrived within 300 yards of the "palace, when a young man, apparently about 19 "years of age, advanced from the wall of the palace "garden, and presented a pistol at her Majesty, who "was seated in an open carriage. The powder was "observed to flash in the pan, and in another instant, "before the miscreant could have time to put fresh "priming, a policeman "pinned" him: that is, laid "hold of both his arms at once." Now, by this statement it appears, that the pistol burnt priming, flashed in the pan; and that before Francis could, or had time to, put fresh priming, a policeman laid hold of both his arms at once; consequently, either the pistol, must at the time have been unloaded or if loaded with powder and ball, must have been still loaded at the time of the capture; which does not appear, according to any version of the story. This is a matter of deep importance in deciding upon the guilt of the prisoner. Again, a "policeman had observed the prisoner, a quarter "of an hour prior to the occurrence, leaning on the "pump, and from his strange behaviour, thought that he intended to destroy himself:" the policeman; observed the prisoner, on the approach of the Queen's carriage, leave the pump, and "fumble in his pockets" the constable rushed towards him, and when within ten yards of him, the prisoner fired a pistol in the direction of the Royal carriage. Both those versions cannot be at the same time true, and yet both are given by the *Messenger* within a dozen lines. "He was then hurried off to the Palace, where "he was searched, and all that was found, was a "quantity of loose powder in one of his waistcoat "pockets." In another place, it appears from the evidence taken at the examination of the prisoner at the Home Office, "that he had, in the hurry of the "moment, fired too soon to allow his pistol to have "any effect, even if it had been much larger, and a "rifle. It must have gone above the head of the "small open carriage in which her Majesty usually "rides in the Parks." For our parts, in the absence of all evidence of the existence of any motive by which the prisoner was actuated: in the absence of all evidence to show that the pistol was loaded with ball; that it was directed, so loaded, against Her Majesty's person, with an intention of taking away Her Majesty's life: we shall abstain from joining in the outcry raised against the prisoner anticipating his guilt of one of the most atrocious offences in the catalogue of crime. We never can concur in the sentiment openly avowed, and put forward, that no hushing up ought to be consented to, by the "nation, whose Queen, a fellow with a fiendish mind "(*be he mad* or otherwise) has attempted to deprive "of life. When Oxford was treated with as much "leniency, as if he had amused himself only with shooting at cats in the publice streets, instead of at the "Queen, we stated our impression, that individuals "*equally mad* or equally and demoniacally wicked, "would be found to imitate his horrible example." In the sentiments of the writer of the above, we trust no British Ministry will ever be found to concur. If the prisoner, be *mad*, under the British Laws he cannot suffer the penalty of death; and the writer in the *Messenger* knows that to be the Law as well as we do; but he is carried away by the general mania and until the effervescence has subsided, we do not expect to find any reasonable, cool, dispassionate discussion or consideration of the subject. We venture to assert that our loyalty is as pure and unimpeachable, as that of those who cry treason, and shout aloud for vengeance against the regicide. There is this difference between us however that whilst *they* clamour for the execution of the regicide, untried, unconvicted, and possibly *mad*: we prefer allowing the Law to take its course, and be applied, in the case of the Queen, just as it would be in the case of the meanest of her subjects that is, dispassionately. If it should be found that the unfortunate prisoner is a mad man, care will be taken to prevent for the future, his having the power of endangering human life; if, on the other hand, he be sane, and legally tried, and constitutionally convicted of the crime attributed to him; we shall amongst the last to mourn over his fate, or otherwise to regret his suffering the extreme penalty of the Law, than as it militates against our individual feelings upon the subject of the punishment of death.

There is one point, however, upon which we must all concur, namely, joining in the universal prayer of the nation, that our beloved Queen may be long permitted by the Providence of God, to reign over her people in health, happiness and peace.

We have great pleasuse in laying before our readers, some short extracts from the *United Service Magazine* of last month. The following remarks upon affairs in this country, appear to us, properly understood, to convey a most wholesome lesson to those journalists who judge without facts, and draw whole sale conclusions from premises, to which nobody assents. We apprehend that the *United Service Magazine* has equal if not superior, opportunities of judging of the real position of affairs in the east, to any other home publication whatever; and yet, we find that instead of idly speculating, as the daily papers are doing, upon probabilities or possibilities, The *United Service Magazine* justly, and honorably, withholds its censure on men and measures, and abstains from futile speculations until time and circumstances shall have elicited the truth. Upon the subject of affairs in the east the *United Service Magazine* makes the following pithy remarks. "No further official advices have arrived "from India, but, in their absence, speculation and "censure are busy, though not over constant to their "objects. This is both absurd and unfair: conjecture "is wasted upon a *fait accompli*, which will tell its "own story in due time; and reputation is too precious a possession, to be filched in the dark. Let us "wait for facts, by which alone we are justified in "judging. There is one document, however, though "not official, regarding which there can be neither "doubt nor difference: it is a letter of a soldier's "wife of the old English stamp, who rises, under circumstances sufficiently trying to the firmer nerves of "manhood, into the attitude of a heroine, regardless "of self, and inciting others to brave and to conquer "adversity. Without further comment, we append "the historical letter of Lady Sale, addressed from "Caubul to her husband, the veteran Sir Robert Sale "describing events in that city, from the 2nd to the "8th November last, and dispatches on the 9th of "that month."

After the insertion of Lady Sale's celebrated letter, the *United Service Magazine* observes that "the "troops destined to repair our local disasters in "the East, rapidly completed by volunteers from "the service at large, embarked in the best spirits "and with an evident determination to vindicate "the immemorial prowess of their country, clouded "for a moment by treachery. There is no doubt that "a fearful retribution awaits the Affghans; nor can "the most tender hearted philanthropist condemn "the chastisement due to the assassins—not the fair "foes—of his Countrymen, however faulty the original aggression, which has led to such a waste of life, "treasure, and moral influence."

The *U. S. Magazine* upon the best authority gives an unqualified denial to the slanders lately propagated against Sir Walter Scott, when commanding the 15th Hussars, in the Madras Presidency, respecting midday drills, and other uncalled for severities having been introduced by him into the 15th. It appears that the Surgeon of the Regiment having improperly interfered, the matter was referred to the Senior General officer, by Sir Walter Scott, whose conduct, in command of the Regiment, received the entire approval of his superior: while the surgeon was severely reprimanded. For ourselves, we should deeply regret to find the name Walter Scott tarnished by any act of an arbitrary character, and sincerely rejoice that the charges have been triumphantly met, and that the Historic name he bears, is yet safe in his keeping, free from spot or blemish.

The last accounts from the Niger Expedition, dated Ascension, the 12th of March, state that Capt. Allen had left the island, on the 10th of March for the Coast of Africa, meaning to fit out the *Soudan*, which had been left at Fernando Po, under Mr. Anderson, Second Master, and ascend the Niger again in the end of May. The *Kite* steamer, however, with orders relative to the Expedition, would probably reach Fernando Po, in time to prevent Capt. Allen taking or sending up more than one vessel, which will have to bring down the *Amelia* tender, and such of the settlers at the Model Farm, as may wish to come away.

The steamer appointed for this service is to have the smallest possible number of white officers and men; and, should this prove healthy, the commanding officer will have authority to proceed up as high as Rabba, returning afterwards with all speed to the sea, when the Expedition will be abandoned. No more deaths had occurred, excepting that of Dr. Vogel, the botanist at Fernando Po, where he had been left at his particular desire. Every body else was recovering. The Admiralty have promoted Capt. Allen, and all the Lieutenants, Mates, and other officers who were eligible for promotion.

## North Western Intelligence.

### DELHI GAZETTE, JULY 2.

We give below the contents of two letters from our usual correspondent from Jellalabad of the 18th and 21st June the latter received this morning. The advance movement mentioned in our last as likely to occur, had not taken place and nothing had been done towards such a step, at least nothing that had transpired in an official shape. The injudicious measure of allowing the Seikhs to proceed to Jellalabad is beginning to evince its natural consequences and unless withdrawal is the order of the day, which we should not be at all surprized to hear notwithstanding all that has been said, nothing could have been more inconsiderate than to allow of their taking so many troops beyond Jumrood. They will prove a drain on the resources of our army and possibly infuse a spirit into our troops which might lead to very disagreeable if not dangerous consequences. In fact we have no doubt the reprehensible doings at Ali Boghan had their origin in some suggestion of these most irregular Troops. Nothing more is said of the virtual possession by Ukhbar Khan, of the Bala Hissar, but we do not see any reason for doubting the fact of his having possessed himself of almost supreme authority, as though the previous accounts are not confirmed by subsequent letters, none have hinted at the probability of the former details having proved incorrect. But a general apathy or indifference seems to be creeping over the spirits of our army, and we cannot wonder at it. Their present position is most disgraceful to the Government, unable to advance, afraid to retreat, they are to all intents and purposes rendered as useless as if the Khyber had never been forced, and Jellalabad never been relieved.

*Camp, Jellalabad, 18th June, 1842.*

"Our camp has lost a part of its force, although the boundaries of our encampment remain as formerly; last evening, at 9 o'clock, Captain Abbott's Battery, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Her Majesty's 31st Regiment of Infantry, the 33rd and 53d Regiments Native Infantry, and Captain Ferris' regiment of Jezailchees, left for Pesh Bolak; the first march is to Alee Boghan, where the party intended to refresh themselves by partaking of a cold collation, called *supper* and retire to rest. It is supposed that the 2nd march will be to Pesh Bolak when operations upon the forts in that neighbourhood, will be commenced upon, but as to the orders which have been given for the operations, no one appears to know anything of particulars. Common report says, that previous to Captain Ferris leaving the fort last year, he secreted, under ground, 32,000 rupees. This property (a part belonging to Ferris, and the remainder to the Honble Company) is to be searched for, and will, probably, be found, unless it has flown away; riches, we are told, do this sometimes. We likewise hear that the forts in the valley are to be despoiled, and afterwards thrown down, to prevent the enemy collecing in any force in places built for defence; if this is the real object, it appears to me a good one, and will tend to avert much mischief, which cannot be foreseen. In the Cabul direction parties are sent out as far as Futtiabad (a distance of 18 miles) to buy and bring in grain and bhoosah. Nothing in the shape of an enemy is ever seen, and the people appear willing enough to sell the produce of the land, but this is not to be wondered at, when our Commissariat pay them so well, bhoosah at 1 rupee per maund, and barley 20 seers per rupee. This part of the country must become rich if we remain along in it, three seasons like the present would enable them to shut up shop, and retire from the world, but really can you imagine such a being to exist as a retired wealthy Affghan villager; poor devils, they all appear to have been shaped in the same mould, brought up with the same habits and manner, fed with the same food, and washed in the same water, if water they make use of for ablution. They appear to dislike a cleanly *outside*, and as it is known their *insides* are filthy, we may take them in the compound, and liken them to a mass of putridinous filth. If there is any thing in which they endeavour to outvie each other, it is that of beastly dirtiness. "Tryglyph's" after all is a dirty bird called conceit, a species of cockatoo, who, by mistake, dirtied his own nest, and afterwards set himself about cleaning the same. I am sorry you did not insert ——'s letter from this place, because what is good for the goose is good for the gander also; moreover, it might have placed the affair in a proper light by giving, or causing to be giving to the world a true statement of what we call *facts*, little things which are sometimes overlooked, often looked shy at, seldom wanted in a bad cause but encouraged in a good one. We campites think you should move and then diverge from the straight line which you appear to have marked out for your "rule and guide," and that you should he less squeamish in giving insertion to letters which refurations to unwarrantable and unjustifiable attacks, although the language may be plain to the understanding—think of it, for an hour's reflection now may possibly save you a week's thought at a future time. Last evening, at sun-set, we lodged the remains of the late Brevet Captain Windsor of the 23rd Native Infantry in its earthly tenement. He died of consumption. Captain Warren had he had been for some time on the hills on sick certificate, and not approving the idea of his regiment being on service without him, he determined upon joining it. He did so, and has been gradually sinking ever since. Three days ago there was an outbreak in the Seikh camp; a party became clamourous for their pay, and they marched off to the Seikh paymaster's tent, who narrowly escaped with his life. They then went to the tent of Golaub Sing, or the principal Seikh commanding, and fired a volley into it; the General made his escape and fled to the fort, but our sentries would not admit him; from thence he made the best of his way to General Pollock's tent, and made his complaint, but our General at once told him that he had no instructions to interfere between the officers and troops composing the Seikh force; shortly afterwards it was all hushed up, and the ringleaders are in confinement. Report says, that seven soldiers lost their lives, and that about a dozen were wounded. It appears they were four months in arrears of pay and on being offered the half they refused to accept it, so a jolly row took place for the edification of our soldiery. An opinion prevails, that on the return of the troops from Pesh Bolak, a brigade will be sent in the direction of Loghman and Buddeeabad. I only hope the troops sent may be fully equal to what they may be called upon to do, it is gratifying, however, to find, that Lord Ellenborough has set his face against the old plan of sending small detachments into an enemy's Country upon important mission.† All is still and quiet as death in relation to the prisoners and ladies. I have not heard a soul name them for a week past. The spirit of our politicals is damped, or they have lost their wonted energy. Of course Mcgregor is not in full force, having lost his appointment by the abolishment of the Jellalabad political agency, and is, now, acting by order of General Pollock, it is currently reported that the Seikhs, being determined upon keeping the country around and from Jellalabad to Peshawur have resolved upon maintaining 40,000 armed men between these two posts; it is far ther asserted, that for these possessions, Shere Singh is to make over to the Company all his possessions on the left bank of the Sutlege. A mighty good exchange and might answer for both parties; if Mr. Clerk manages the matter agreeable to this statement, he will prove himself the best politician in the country, and raise for himself a name immortal that will never die. We have had a little rain to-day which has cooled the air somewhat. We are looking forward for more grilling weather in July should we remain, for we are informed that June is cool when compared with July and August I shall inquire at the weather office in the hope of finding the reporter in error."

*Camp, Jellalabad, Tuesday, 21st June, 1842.*

"What a tiresome, wearisome, and inactive life is this we now lead—disgusted with the monotony that prevails through the camp, we yield to the impulse of thought unbidden, and hesitate not to shower down the epithets of rancour and ill-will upon our detainers, rulers, and men in authority for keeping us stative; and certainly it is not without reason when we contemplate the time of our sojourn, and the little that has been effected since we came to this place. We are not nominally, but literally, *prisoners*, although in our own camp, and protected by our own soldiers, for we are unable to stir beyond the precincts of it. The orders and injunctions upon this subject, are so strong, that we fear to take risk to ourselves, and make a dour outside in anydirection, for, perhaps we might come upon a few Affghans of killing propensities who would feel inclined to bury their knives deep in our bodies, and give us a quiet and quick dispatch to the other world, accompanied by a verbal passport only. Setting aside a fancied reality, the thought is quite enough to prevent our *going astray* or wandering from the fold. Our situation is worse than prisoners on parole, for we are not only, in reality on parole, but we have lots of duty to perform, both by day and night; indeed, this is an "all-round-my-hat" sort of service; it's the all-work and no-play system that is carried on here, and this you will think the more strange, when you are informed, that we continue to keep up that system of apparent neutrality and gentle self-defence to which we have been so long and absurdly wedded. We are still called upon *to be kind to the natives to conciliate by our manners, to promote good fellowship by our amity, to induce an alliance by our friendship, to invite their smiles, to lay hold of their regard, and to purchase* their esteem, by paying in silver instead of brass, in gold in lieu of silver, *for the necessaries of our existence; supplies*, instead of becoming cheaper, are getting dearer, and the prices of all consumable articles appear gradually to advance. Our pay is gone before the month is half run out, and it is totally impossible to keep out of debt, even if rigid economy is kept in view. The poor Non-Commissioned Officers exist it is true, but how do they live? Why, upon the most plain and honest fare; bread made after the native fashion is their chief support. Many have wives and families, which, of course, they left in the provinces, and to them money is remitted monthly; and, it is a fact, that some of them have not more than fifteen rupees per month to provide for their own table out of which they have to pay the wages of one servant who acts as cook and man of all work. I was an eye-witness to a scene of distress a few days back, and confess that up to that time, I was like many more, ignorant of the privations and hardships endured by these men, who, I believe, (in Native Infantry corps) are not allowed to draw rations from the Commissariat stores. I am astonished that Commanding Officers do not exert themselves and endeavour to obtain rations for their non-commissioned staff.

The brigade which left us on Friday last, remained during Saturday at Ali Baghan, some of the men of the 1st Cavalry visited the place, and finding a red jacket, carried it away to camp. The men of Her Majesty's 31st Foot recognized it as a jacket belonging to the 44th Queen's and they determined upon immediately proceeding to the fort of Alee Baghan, and searching for more. They went (as did also a great many of the Native Cavalry and Infantry soldiers) and plundered the town, ill-treating the inhabitants, and causing them to flee away; after clearing it of all the booty, they set fire to it, property of various kinds and of considerable amount fell into the hands of the men. Bags of rupees, baughy parcels (for officers, late at Cabul) cloathing, ammunition, arms and accountrements, &c. were found concealed. Brigadier Monteath, C B. has reported unfavourably of the men, and General Pollock is exceedingly wrath at the attack on a town occupied by a friendly people. I believe the men had been led to suppose that they were sent on a looting excursion; certain it is, that nothing was talked of but reprisals, fire and sword for days previous to marching. The the Khanahs are getting out of vogue, from an accident or two that has taken place. A short time ago one of our worthy Brigadiers was nearly buried in one of them, and yesterday captain White, of the 3rd Dragoons, had a very narrow escape of his life; the roof came in, and falling upon the table and bed, broke them to pieces. The chair, upon which captain W. was sitting, was broken to smithers, and he was pulled out from under the clay, very much injured; although he has suffered much in the spine and other parts, it is hoped he will soon recover. A young Officer, Cornet Hoche, was sitting in the bed, he was covered with the muttee, but escaped with a few slight bruises only. Captain Lawrence, from Peshawur, is here on a visit, but returns to-morrow via the Cabul river, upon a *mussuck* raft several persons accompany him amongst others, the Quarter Master and tailor of the 3rd Dragoons, who are proceeding to Meerut to prepare clothes, &c. for the regiment. It is currently reported that on the return of the troops, Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons and the 16th Light Cavalry go to Meerut, and stations for other regiments here are already named. The Seikhs and Khyberies have had a fight in the Khyber pass, the former lost thirteen, and the latter seven men, killed. In consequence of this occurrence, property, which was on its way and had arrived at Jumrood, was sent back to Peshawur. The camp is divided in opinion, some think we shall go to Cabul, others say, we shall retrograde, but all agree in thinking we shall take our departure very soon from Jellalabad. The General Commanding the Seikh troops paid a visit to General Pollock yesterday, and received a salute due to his rank from one of our batteries. We had another very smart shock of an earthquake yesterday, but they are of such frequent occurrence, that but little notice is taken of the phenomenon. Every body asks for news, but there is none in the market at any price. The Invention Society has been broken up for the present, and, it is not likely to re-unite, for the composition was bad, and the lighter manufactured articles were complained of for, being flimsy and defective, the heavy *wares* were full of flaws and cracks, which ended in splits the moment they came into use. The natives (Affghans) are now manufacturing a spurious article "lying invention." but we are not to be humbugged, although hungry, we don't take the bait offered. No letters from Cabul within the last day or two that I am aware of, nor have I heard any thing of the prisoners and ladies, every think appears at a stand, surely the world *is* not coming to an end. Five soldiers (four sepoys and one Naick) belonging to the 27th Native Infantry, arrived in camp this morning; they state that they made their escape from Ghuznie and arrived at Cabul without much difficulty, they left Cabul four days ago, finding difficulty in proceeding towards Jellalabad," they travelled by night, hiding in caverns and the hills during the day. They give out that Colonel Palmer and the Officers of the 27th, are safe at present at Cabul."

* Our much esteemed Correspondent must excuse our differing from him in opinion on this point.—E.D.G.

† So it seems by the very large Detachments send into Bundlekund, where a company is expected to do the work of a Regiment.—E. D. G

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Our letters from Peshawur are to the 22d, and from Pesh Bolak to the 20th ultimo. The force despatched in that direction were on that day encamped at Goolye, and found the forts all evacuated; Captain Mackeson. it appears, accompanied the force, and was anxious it should be employed against the Zukurkhel, a tribe of some consequence and power, but the Brigadier (Monteath) declined going beyond his instructions, On the following day (the 21st) the work of demolition was to commence, but no plundering was to be allowed. From Peshawur we learn, that Alee Musjid is reported much cooler than was expected; the garrison is made up to its full complement of 1000 Yoosoofzies.

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ARRIVAL—*30th June*, Lieut. Plowden 31 Light Infantry Battalion, from Meerut, temporary leave.

DEPARTURE—*29th June*, Captain Graves, 16th Regiment, to Meerut, to join 3d Infantry Levey.

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SIMLA' *27th June.*—"I can tell you that the fatal step of permanantly withdrawing from Affghanistan was taken three days ago, by sending orders from hence to Generals Nott and Pollock to return, what may be the consequence of such wretched, policy it is difficult to say, but it is fearful to think on."†

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## Indian Intelligence.

### CALCUTTA.

We understand that, at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General has appointed Major-General J. Tombs, to the General Staff of the Army, in the room of Major-General Hampton, who has been reported by a Medical Committee, incapable of performing the duties of his command.—*Hurkaru, July* 1.

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A letter from a factory on the *Bhagirutteee*, dated 26th instant says, "that it has been raining incessantly for tht last 10 days, and the river is rising very rapidly, destroying much of the crop. The silk bund is also next to a failure from the overplus of rain."—*Ibid.*

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In our report of the proceedings of the Supreme Court, it will be observed, that a most important decision was yesterday given, in the case of Turton *v.* Smith, whereby it was decided, that the Ecclesiastical Registrar was not ex-officio entitled to administer, in the event of an executor's going home after obtaining probate. The consequences of this decision are most important, for if the letters of administration are void in this case, they must be the case, in every case, in which heretofore the Resistrar has obtained such letter, and we would remind our readers that though the point has never been formally adjudicated upon before, such letters have been frequently granted to former Registrars, no opposition having been offered.

The letters being void, the Registrar under them has had no authority to collect the assets of the deceased, and, consequently, all parties debtors to the estates of the deceased persons, who have fancied that former Registrars were clothed with an authority to receive money on account of such estates, and have paid their debts, may be called upon again to discharge the amounts due, with interest up to the present date, being still in the eye of the law debtors in every sense of the word. And not only this, but creditors suffer, too, for let the executor absent himself for two years, and there will be no one for them to attach within the jurisdiction of the court, and they have no means left to enforce payment to their claims. In a fluctuating society like our's, this last evil is of too common occurrence, and we think the point well worthy the consideration of the legislative department of the council. In England, the evil has been amended, by an Act passed in George the Third's reign, called Simeon's Act, and the provisions of this Act might, we think, be extended to Calcutta, with advantage.—*Ibid.*

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The East India Company's cotton experiments seem destined to a series of disasters and disappointments. By this morning's dawk we have received intelligence of the death of Captain Bayles of the 52d Regiment Madras Native Infantry. Superintendent of the Cotton plantation at Humeerpore.—*Englishman, July* 1

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The following are the prizes of the Second Calcutta Tottery drawn at the Town Hall, this-day, the 21 July 1842:—

Nos. 4537 and 1915 Prizes of 1000 Rs. each.
Nos. 2857 4337 3525 3295 2950 3763 4323 2022 and 4772 Prizes of 500 Rs. each.
Nos. 315 4517 and 52 Prizes of 250 Rs. each.
Nos. 2053 560 4439 813 4040 3316 4229 2944 3222 4719 4115 4810 2273 2711 3003 and 1078 Prizes of 120 Rs. each.

Ibid July 9.

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The General Orders published to-day announce General Tombs's appointment to the Staff of the Army in the room of General Hampton disqualified by illness The same orders (in the Civil Department) grant Mr. S. Palmer leave to the Cape, and appoint Mr. Donnelly to officiate for him.—Ibid,

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PRECURSOR STEAMER.—At a meeting held this morning at the Town Hall, for the purpose of consing what measures ought to be adopted with reference to the great responsibility which Committee of the Eastern Steam Navigasion company have taken upon themselves, the following resolution was proposed by John Allen, Esq. and seconded by G. Shearwood, Esq. and caried unanimously:

"That the Committee be empowered to negociate either for the sale or other disposal of the Precursor Steamer, for the benefit of all concerned, and for the protection of them selves for the many and great liabilities they have incurred."—Ibid.

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## European Intelligence.

### THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

Since the prisoner Francis has been in Newgate he has conducted himself remarkably well. He appears very composed, and exhibits some appearance of being aware of the fearful position in which he is placed. Of course none of the officers or others connected with the goal have had any conversation with him in reference to the offence with which he stands charged; but it may be relied upon as a positive fact that the prisoner has on several occasions declared that there was no ball in the pistol when it was discharged. A turkey is continually with him, to prevent all possibility of his making any attempt at self-destruction, but this conduct or behaviour does not give the slightest ground for supposing that he would commit such an act were he able—he appears quite calm, submissive, and obedient, and that he should have committed such a desperate act appears most extraordinary. The conduct of Cooper, the man charged with the murder of the constable at Hichbury, forms a striking contrast to that of Francis. He has been so violent and brutal on various occasions, that he has effectually alienated the kind feelings of all those with whom he has come in contact while in the prison from him.

† Another letter we have received mentions that some soldiers of the 27th (this party we presume) met Lady Macnaghten and Colonel Shelton on their way to Kabul.—E. D. G.

‡ FRANFUL, indeed! What does all this mean? What does all this vacillation and changing day by day portend? *uem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*—E. D. G.

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The prisoner up to yesterday persisted in declaring that the pistol had nothing in it but powder, and some circumstances would induce a belief that his assertion was correct, there being up to this time an entire absence of proof in any way that the weapon was loaded. The most diligent search has been made, but no trace of a ball has been discovered, and from the position in which the pistol was proved to be fired, if it had been really loaded with ball, there is every reason to believe that the bullet must have been discovered.

As may naturally be supposed the occurrence has excited very great sensation throughout the country, and the provincial journals that have since appeared express in strong terms abhorrence at the act, and at the same time testify to the congratulations of all upon the merciful interposition of Providence in behalf of our beloved Queen.

At the meeting of the East Surrey Agricultural association, on Wednesday, at Croydon, Sir Edmund Antrobus, the president, in proposing the health of her Majesty, said he could not help alluding to the two atrocious attempts that had been so recently made upon her life, and which he said appeared to have been only avoided by the almost miraculous interposition of Providence. He added that he knew that at all times this toast was received by the members with enthusiasm, but he called upon them at the present juncture to respond to it with increased enery, as a token of their abhorrence at the dastardly outrage that had been committed, and at the same time to express their congratulation—a feeling which he was quite sure was entertained by the the whole country, at her Majesty's escape.

The company hardly allowed the president to finish his address before they commenced giving vent to their feelings by a volley of enthusiastic cheers. The professional singers then gave the National Anthem, and concluded with the following additional stanza, which was first composed at the period of the attack made by Haffield upon his late Majesty George the Third.

"From every latent foe,
From the assassin's blow,
God save the Queen.
O'er her thine arm extend,
For Briton's sake defend,
Our Sovereign Queen, and Friend,
God save the Queen."

The whole company repeated the stanza with the greatest enthusiasm, and at its conclusion the cheering was again renewed, and continued for some considerable time.

Since the prisoner has been committed to Newgate the police have continued their inquires, but noting further of any importance has transpired, and there does not appear the slightest ground for supposing that the prisoner had any accomplices. Several fresh witnesses have, however, been subpœnaed upon the trial, and among them are the keeper of the coffee-house which the prisoner frequented in Mortimer-street, and his former landlord in Titchfield-street.

It was stated in yesterday's *Herald*, that the father of Francis had attended at the Home-office on the previous day, for the purpose of obtaining an order to visit his son in Newgate, but was referred by Sir James Graham to the City authorities, who alone could furnish him with orders for that purpose. Yesterday having obtained one from the sheriffs, he presented it to the governor of Newgate, and was shortly afterwards ushered into his son's apartment, the keepers being ordered to retire, but Mr. Cope, the governor, remained during their interview, which is usual on all occasions of a similar nature. The meeting of the father and son was not remarkable for any display of strong feelings. The father, on entering, approached his son, and merely said, "Well, John, how are you?" The prisoner replied that he was very well, and no remark passed on either side touching the high crime with which he stands charged. After a few other common-place remarks had been made by the father, he said that he should take his leave, and, wishing "Good day" to the governor, shook hands with his son, and said that mother and sister would call upon him on Saturday, and he then departed.—English Chronicle, June 4.

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### ENGLISH CHRONICLE.—JUNE 4.

"The rumours," writes a well-informed corrspondent from Paris, "which have lately gained currency "in London, as to the failing health of Louis Philip "are, I regret to learn, not without foundation.

"In spite of an appearance of strength his Majesty "the King of the French has for some time past been "a great sufferer, and his ailment has become a source "of uneasiness to his deeply attached and devoted Con"sort and his affectionate family. At a recent consul"tation of physicians the features of his Majesty's dis"order, as well as general health, were narrowly exa"mined. The conclusion arrived at by the distinguish"ed members of the faculty present was, that the "disease was dropsy. I make this statement on ample "authority. His Majesty's life may not be in any "immediate danger, but the complaint has become "painful and serious.

"The visit of the younger princes to London is post"poned for the present, not from political causes, but "owing to the state of health of their royal parent.

"Comte de St. Aulaire, Ambassador at your court, "returns to Paris shortly, to give his best assistance to "Ministers during the forthcoming elections. It his al"ways been usual for the wealthy and influential "French ministers at foreign courts to aid Ministers "by their presence and active exertions on such occa"sions. Your *gobemouches* will, doubtless, make much "of the count's temporary absence from his post. 'Tis "their vocation."—*Morning Herald.*

It has been truly said that nothing can be undertaken or commemorated in England without involving the necessity of a dinner. An Englishman not only fights better on a full stomach, but—it would seem—gives a better account of every faculty he possesses when once he has performed the grateful sacrifice to CERES and BACCHUS. There is something in the word "dinner" which stimulates his energies to a degree that no other inducement can create; it is the test of his zeal for the good of his country, the happiness of his kind, the prosperity of the many, the advantage of the few; it signalises his patriotism, it demonstrates his loyalty.

It is in the latter point of view that we have at the present moment to consider it.

Of the earnest devotion to their SOVEREIGN of the members of the learned profession whose *gite* is in the Inns of Court, no doubt can possibly be entertained; and, it must be admitted, that the manner in which they give expression to their sentiments is perfectly characteristic. We have two statements before us illustrative of the course adopted by the studious denizens of the Middle Temple and the serious benchers of Gray's Inn, both of which are to the purpose.

The first runs thus:—

"At the Middle Temple Hall, a *turtle, venison, and* "*champagne dinner* is announced to be given on "*Monday* next, the 6th June, *to celebrate the happy* "*escape of her Majesty from assassination?*"

The second is as follows:—

"GRAY'S INN HALL.—The benchers of the society "having ordered *champagne* to be distributed, "yesterday, to each mess throughout the hall, the "health of the Queen was drunk in the most enthu"siastic manner, after an address from the treasurer, "in which he with much feeling adverted to the mi"raculous escape of her Majesty from the late treason"able attempt."

Here a what Tony Lumpkin calls "a concate"nation accordingly." Her Majesty is happily preserved from assassination, and *therefore* the gentlemen of the Middle Temple resolve to give *themselves* a Capital dinner of "turtle, venison, and champagne." The attempt of a traitor is frustrated, and the benchers of Gray's Inn carouse, in "portations, potile ecce," to the confusion of the assassin, and—their own immeasurable satisfaction. If events of such a nature are to be celebrated after this fashion, we almost tremble for the consequences. It is evident that the sons of Themis do not manifest any very marked dislike for the good thing of this world. Indeed, the contrary is apparent. Is not then the precedent a dangerous one? The Queen's life is endangered. The Templars love good dinners. The benchers of Gray's Inn have a tendency

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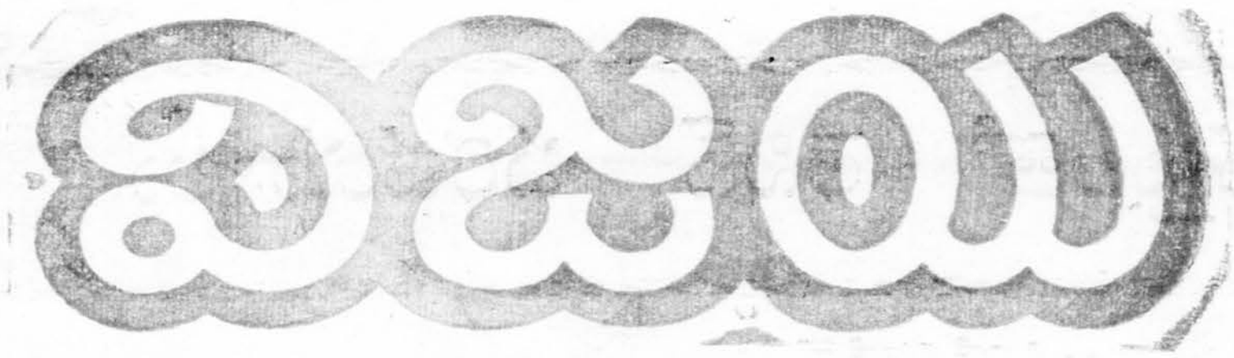


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# విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాల అభివృది

## కేంద్ర పరిశీలక బ్రుందం విశాఖపట్నం రాక

**విశాఖపట్నం**

విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో గిరిజన సంక్షేమ పథకాలను పరిశీలించడానికి ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి తలపెట్టిన ఇతర పథకాల గురించి తగు పరిశీలన జరిపి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక నివేదిక సమర్పించడానికిగాను కేంద్ర పరిశీలక బ్రుందం ఒకటి తే 24-2-70 దీన విశాఖపట్నం విచ్చేశారు. ఆరుగురు సభ్యులు గల ఈ కేంద్ర పరిశీలక బ్రుందానికి శ్రీ వి. యమ్. భిడే నాయకులు రాష్ట్రపతి వెన్యూ బోర్డు సభ్యులు శ్రీ ఐ జె. నాయుడుగారు గిరిజన సంక్షేమ శాఖ డైరెక్టర్ శ్రీ కమలా మనోహరరావుగార్లుకూడా ఈ బ్రుందంతో విశాఖపట్నం వచ్చారు. జిల్లాకలక్టర్ శ్రీ పి. యల్ శివరాం తదితర జిల్లా అధికారులు ఈ బ్రుందానికి స్వాగతం చెప్పారు విశాఖ జిల్లాలోని ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి ఒక సమగ్ర ప్రణాళికను తయారుచేసి కేంద్ర పరిశీలక బ్రుందానికి కలక్టర్ శ్రీ శివరాంగారు అందజేశారు. ఈ ప్రణాళిక అమలు పరచడానికి రూ.5కోట్లు అవగలదనిఅంచనా వేయబడింది.

ఈ బ్రుందం నాయకుడు శ్రీ వి. ఎమ్. భిడే తే 24-2-70 దిన పత్రికా విలేఖరులతో ప్రసంగిస్తూ రాష్ట్రంలోని గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి ఒక సమగ్రమయిన పథకం రూపొందించవలసి వుందని అన్నారు అన్ని రాష్ట్రాలలోనూ గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి సమగ్రమయిన ప్రణాళికలు తయారుచేయవలసినదిగా ప్రణాళిక సంఘంవారు ఆదేశించి వున్నారనికూడా శ్రీ భిడే విలేఖరులకు తెలియజేశారు. అనేక ప్రాంతాలకు ఇటువంటి ప్రణాళికలు అప్పుడే తయారు చేయబడ్డాయని. వాటినన్నిటిని సమీకరించి. ఒక సమగ్రపథకం రూపొందించబడగలదని. ఆ ప్రణాళిక ఆధారంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి సత్వర చర్యలు తీసుకోగలదని ఆయన తెలియజేశారు. ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో సర్వే సెటిల్‌మెంటు పని చురుకుగా సాగుతున్నాదని ఈ పని పూర్తి అవగానే గిరిజనులకు భూములు పట్టాలు ఈయడం జరుగుతుందని కూడా ఆయన తెలియజేశారు.

శ్రీ భిడే విలేఖరులతో ఇంకా ఇలా అన్నారు. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో వివిధ శాఖల ఉద్యోగులు గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి సమిష్టిగా కృషిచేస్తున్నారు. నీటి వనరుల అభివృద్ధికి, రహదారుల అభివృద్ధికి కూడా గణనీయమయిన కృషి అక్కడ జరిగింది. గిరిజన సహకార సంఘంకూడా ఈ ప్రాంతంలో చురుకుగా పనిచేస్తున్నది. ఈ అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలలో గిరిజనులు కూడా ఎక్కువగా పాల్గొనడం తనకు చాలా సంతృప్తిని కలుగచేసిందని ఆయన విలేఖరులకు తెలియజేశారు.

ఈ బ్రుందంవారు తే 24-2-70 దిని మధ్యాహ్నం పాడేరు, చింతపల్లి ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాల పరిశీలనకు బయలుదేరివెళ్ళారు. అక్కడ గిరిజన ప్రాంతాల శాసన సభ్యులతోనూ, సమితి అధ్యక్షులతోనూ, ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళికల గురించి చర్చలు జరిపారు.

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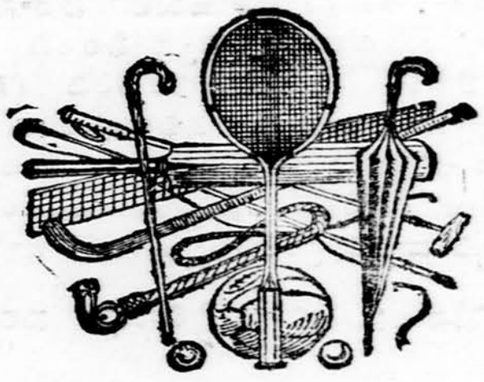

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# భారతీయ దేశభక్తులతో లెనిన్ పరిచయాలు

ఐ. ఆండ్రోనోవ్

**'రష్యాను ఆవరించిన చీకటులను పారదోలిన అరుణోదయం లెనిన్ మనలనందరినీ మేలుకొలిపిన ఉదయ భానుడు ఆయన'**

ప్రఖ్యాత భారతీయ మహాకవి వల్లతోల్ లెనిన్‌ను గురించి రాసిన గేయంలోని ఈ పంక్తులు మహత్తర అక్టోబరు సోషలిష్టు విప్లవ నాయకునిపట్ల కొన్ని తరాల భారతీయ దేశభక్తుల దృక్పథాన్ని ప్రతిబింబిస్తాయి. లెనిన్ ఉత్సాహంతో నిండిన ఒక అద్భుతమైన మనిషి అని మహాత్మాగాంధీ పేర్కొనడం. ఈ యుగపు మహా పురుషుడు అని నెహ్రూ భావించడం యాదృచ్ఛికమైన వికాపు కొన్నిదశాబ్దాలుగా వందలాది గాంధీ సహచరుల అనుచరులు లెనిన్ చేనెలకొల్పబడిన సోవియట్ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని, స్వాతంత్ర్యప్రియులయిన భారతీయ ప్రజలకు మిత్రమువాగా భావించారు. 1917 అక్టోబరులో నెవానదిలో 'ఆరోరా' యుద్ధనౌక పేల్చిన ఫిరంగి మోత భారత దేశంలో ప్రతిధ్వనించింది. బ్రిటిషు వలస రాజ్యాధికారులు కల్పించిన ఆటంకాలను లెక్కజేయక కొంతమంది భారతీయ దేశభక్తులు లెనిన్‌తో వ్యక్తిగత సంబంధాలు ఏర్పర్చుకోడానికి ప్రయత్నించారు. వారెవరు

**భారతదేశంనుంచి ప్రతినిధి వర్గాలు.**

దురదృష్ట వశాత్తు వారిని గురించి మనకు కొద్ది వివరాలు మాత్రమే తెలుసు ఉదాహరణకు 1918 ఆకురాలు కాలంలో రష్యన్ కమ్యూనిష్టులను అభినందించేటందుకూ బ్రిటిషు వలస రాజ్యాధిపత్యానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా భారతీయ ప్రజలు సాగించే పోరాటంలో వారి సహాయం అర్థించేందుకూ భారతదేశంనుంచి మొట్టమొదటి ప్రతినిధి వర్గం మాస్కోకు వచ్చింది 1918 నవంబరు 21వ తేదీన క్రెమ్లిన్‌లో లెనిన్ ఆ ప్రతినిధి వర్గాన్ని కలుసుకొని మాట్లాడారు. ఆనాటి పత్రికలలో కొన్నిటిలో ఈ భారతీయ ప్రతినిధుల పేర్లు మహమ్మద్ హోది, మహమ్మద్. హారిస్, అని పేర్కొనబడ్డాయి కాని వీరి అసలు పేర్లు కావు. బ్రిటిషు రహస్య పోలీసు శాఖవారి కన్ను గప్పడానికి భారతీయ దేశభక్తులు ఈ మారు పేర్లు పెట్టుకున్నారు. కాని వారి నిజమయిన పేర్లు వీరివో మనకు ఇంతవరకూ తెలియదు.

1919మేనెలలో భారతజాతీయకాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులయిన మౌల్వి బర్కతుల్లా వలస విధాన వ్యతిరేకపోరాట వీరుడయిన రాజా మహేంద్ర ప్రతాప్ గార్ల నాయకత్వాన వచ్చిన మరొక భారతీయ ప్రతినిధి వర్గాన్ని లెనిన్ కలుసుకున్నాడు. వారితోపాటు అబ్దుల్ రాబ్ ప్రతివాది ఆచార్యగారలు కూడా ఆ ప్రతినిధి వర్గంలో వున్నారు వారిలో ఇప్పుడు రాజా మహేంద్ర ప్రతాప్ మాత్రమే జీవించి వున్నారు, ఆయన వయస్సు 80 కి పైగా వుంది. లెనిన్‌ను కలుసుకొని ఆ మహానాయకునితో మాట్లాడిన భారతీయులలో సజీవులై వున్నది, ఆయన వక్కరే రాజా మహేంద్ర ప్రతాప్‌తో ఈ వ్యాసకర్త కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలుగా ఉత్తర ప్రత్యుత్తరాలు జరుపుతున్నాడు.

1919లో రాజా మహేంద్ర ప్రతాప్ తన అయిన సహచరులకు విడిదిగాయిచ్చిన ఇల్లు ఇంకా వుంది అది క్రెమ్లిన్ భవనానికి ఎదురుగా మాస్కోవా నదీ ఒడ్డున వున్న ఒక విశాలమయిన ఇల్లు. అర్ధ శతాబ్దం క్రిందట ఈ ఇల్లు సాధారణంగా సోవియట్ ప్రభుత్వపు అంత్యంత గౌరవనీయులయిన అతిధులకు మాత్రమే విడిదిగా కేటాయించి వుంచబడేది. ఆ రోజులలో రాజా మహేంద్ర ప్రతాప్, ఆయన మిత్రులు తమ దేశానికి అధికారరీత్యా ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించజాలక పోయినప్పటికి వారు ప్రత్యేక మయిన ఆదరాభిమానాలతో ఆహ్వానింపబడ్డారు. ఇది, భారతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్యం పట్లపట్టు లెనిన్ ప్రభుత్వానికున్న గాఢమైన సానుభూతిని తెలియజేస్తుంది.

రాజా మహేంద్ర ప్రతాప్ రాసిన లేఖలలో లెనిన్ పనిచేసుకునే గదిలో తమ్మ ఎంతో ఆదరాభిమానాలతో ఆహ్వానించి ప్రతినిధివర్గంలోనిప్రతిసభ్యునితోనూ మాట్లాడారని ఆఖరికి మౌల్వి బర్కతుల్లాగారి సేవకుని కూడా పలకరించి మాట్లాడారని రాశారు. లెనిన్‌తో జరిగిన ఈ సమావేశం భారతీయ దేశభక్తులమీద అద్భుతమయిన ప్రభావం కలిగించింది. ఆ తరువాత మౌల్వి బర్కతుల్లా, అబ్దుల్ రాబ్ గారలు తరుణ సోవియట్ రిపబ్లిక్ నాయకులతో సన్నిహితమైన స్నేహ సంబంధాలను నెలకొల్పుకున్నారు. 1920 లో అబ్దుల్‌రాబ్ క్రెమ్లిన్‌లో లెనిన్‌నుమరల కలుసుకున్నారు లెనిన్ స్వంత గ్రంధాలయానికి భారతదేశంమీద రచింపబడిన గ్రంధాలను ఎన్నిక చేయడంలో తోడ్పడ్డారు ఆ గ్రంధాలలో ఒకటి లాలా లజపతిరాయ్‌చే రచింపబడిన భారత దేశానికి ఋణపడిపున్న బ్రిటన్ అనే చారిత్రిక - ఆర్థిక పరిశీలన ఒకటి ఆ గ్రంధం ఈ నాటికి భద్రంగా పుంచబడింది.

**అవని ముఖర్జీ.**

లెనిన్‌ను కలుసుకున్న తరువాతమరొక సంవత్సరానికి ప్రతివాది ఆచార్య మాస్కోలో జరిగిన కమ్యూనిస్టు ఇంటర్నేషనల్ ద్వితీయ మహాసభకు భారత దేశపు ప్రధానిగా హాజరయి లెనిన్ ప్రసంగాన్ని విన్నారు ప్రతివాది ఆచార్యతోపాటు ఆ మహా సభకు హాజరయిన మరొక భారతీయ ప్రతినిధి బెంగాల్‌కు చెందిన అవని ముఖర్జీ ఈయన భారతదేశంలోని పరిస్థితిని గురించి భారత జాతీయ విమోచనోద్యమ సమస్యలను గురించి లెనిన్‌తోచర్చించారు. ఈవిషయాన్ని ముఖర్జీ భార్య అయిన కోజాఫితిన్ హాప్‌నుంచి తెలుసుకున్నాను. ఆమెఇప్పుడు తనకూతురు తోనూ మనుమనితోనూ లెనిన్ గ్రాడ్

(తరువాయి 7వ పేజీలో)

ది బెంగుళూరు రెడీమేడ్ డ్రెస్ స్టోర్సు
మెయిన్‌రోడ్ :: విజయనగరం-2.
మావద్ద బెనారస్, బెంగుళూరు, కంజివరం, ఇట్టుచీరలు: సేలం, బరంపురం పట్టుచాపులు, మాధవరం మధుర, పురయూరు, కొయంబత్తూరు, జరీచీరలు, చాపులు, బిన్నీ అండు మెట్టూరు మిల్లు బట్టలు, రెడీమేడు దుస్తులు, దొరకును.
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# విజయనగరం టెన్నిస్ టూర్నమెంట్సు వర్షాటుంకంవలన ఫైనల్సు రద్దు

## సెమి ఫైనల్సు విజేతలకు బహుమానాల పంపకం

విజయనగరం

గత వారం ఇక్కడ ప్రారంభమయిన సిటీక్లబ్ ఓపెన్ ఛాంపియన్‌షిప్ టెన్నిస్ టూర్నమెంట్సు అనుకోని వర్షాటుంకంవలన ఫైనల్సు ఆడకుండానే ముగింపు చేయవలసి వచ్చింది. గత పదిహేను సంవత్సరాలలోనూ ఇటువంటి నిర్ణయం జరగడం ఇదే ప్రథమం తే 22_2_70 దీన ఫైనల్సు ఆడవలసి వుంది. కాని భారీగా వర్షం పడుటవలన ఈ కార్యక్రమం రద్దుచేయవలసి వచ్చింది. సెమి ఫైనల్సు. డబుల్సులో జె ముఖర్జీ అఖ్తరాలీలు కలసి అనిల్‌రిఖే. శ్రీనివాసరావులను ఓడించారు. మరొకడబల్సులో నరేంద్ర సింగ్, బలరామ్ సింగ్‌లు కలసి వినయ్‌భవాన్ హీరాలాల్‌దాన్‌లను ఓడించారు. సెమిఫైనల్సు సింగ్‌ల్సులో జైదీప్ ముఖర్జీ నరేందర్‌సింగ్‌ను ఓడించారు. మరొక సింగిల్సులో అఖ్తరాలి అనిల్‌రిఖేను ఓడించారు. ట్రోఫీలు రెండు పక్షాలుకూ సమానంగా బహుకరించడానికి నిర్ణయిస్తూ ఆరు నెలలు వకటికి, రెండవ ఆరునెలలూ మరొకటికి ఈయడానికి కూడా నిర్ణయించారు

సాయంత్రం బహుమాన ప్రదాన సభ డిప్యూటి ఇన్‌స్పెక్టర్ జనరల్ ఆఫ్ పోలీసు శ్రీ పి వి జి కృష్ణమాచార్యులుగారి అధ్యక్షతను జరిగింది టూర్నమెంట్సు కమిటీ అధ్యక్షులు జిల్లా పోలీసు సూపరెన్డెంటు అయిన శ్రీ డి వి. ఎల్. ఎన్. రామకృష్ణారావుగారు అతిథులకు స్వాగతం చెప్పారు. శ్రీ యు కృష్ణమోహన్‌గారు ఒక నివేదిక చదువుతూ టూర్నమెంట్సు నిర్వాహణకు అన్ని విధాలా సహకరించిన కొందరికి కృతజ్ఞత తెలియజేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమానికి పిరాఖాలు ఇచ్చిన దాతల పేర్లు జాబితాను సిటీక్లబ్ కార్యదర్శి శ్రీ బి. నారాయణరావు దొరగారు చదివారు సభాధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ పి వి జి. కృష్ణమాచార్యులుగారు టూర్నమెంట్సు నిర్వాహకులను అభినందించారు. తరువాత శ్రీమతి లీల కృష్ణమాచార్యులుగారు విజేతలకు ట్రోఫీలు బహూకరించారు. కుమారి బి. భారతి జనగణమన గీతంతో సభ ముగిసింది.

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# పెందుర్తి ఉన్నత పాఠశాల

పెందుర్తి

పెందుర్తిలోని ఉన్నత పాఠశాల వార్షికోత్సవం తే 16_2_70 దీన వైభవంగా జరుపబడింది ఉదయం బ్లాక్ డెవలప్‌మెంటు ఆఫీసరు శ్రీ సిహెచ్ వన్యాసిరాజుగారు జాతీయ పతాకాన్ని ఎగురవేశారు తరువాత జరిగిన సభకు హైస్కూలు కమిటీ కార్యదర్శి శ్రీ డి. సత్యనారాయణగారు ప్రారంభోత్సవం గావించారు. శ్రీ సన్యాసిరాజుగారు ఈ సభకు అధ్యక్షత వహించారు. విద్యార్థుల మధ్య ఆటలపోటీలు నిర్వహించబడ్డాయి. సాయంత్రం పెందుర్తి పంచాయితీ సమితి అధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ ఎ ఎస్ గుప్తాగారి అధ్యక్షతను సభజరిగింది. ఈ ఉన్నత పాఠశాల 10వ క్లాసునకు జిల్లాలో ప్రథమస్థానం సంపాదించినది. ఇందుకుగాను ఒక షీల్డు బహుకరించబడింది శృంగవరపుకోట సమితి అధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ మల్లిఖార్జున స్వామిగారు ఈ షీల్డు బహుకరించారు. రాత్రి విద్యార్థులచే సాంస్కృతిక ప్రదర్శనలు ఏర్పాటు చేయబడ్డాయి.

# అన్ని బ్యాంకులూ జాతీయం చేయాలి

విజయనగరం

విజయనగరం కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకు ఉద్యోగస్తుల సంఘం వారు తే 17_2_70 దీన సమావేశం జరిపి దేశంలో అన్ని బ్యాంకులూ జాతీయం చేయాలని తీర్మానించారు సమావేశానికి సంఘం ఉపాధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ బి. శ్రీరాములుగారు అధ్యక్షత వహించారు సమావేశంలో బ్యాంకుల జాతీయకరణపై సుప్రీమ్‌కోర్టువారు ఇటీవల ఇచ్చిన తీర్పుగురించి చర్చించి దేశంలోని సహకార బ్యాంకులతో సహా అన్ని బ్యాంకులూ జాతీయం చేయడం అవసరం అని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ తీర్మానించారు.

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# చింతపల్లి సమితిలో విద్యుద్దీపాలు

చింతపల్లి

చింతపల్లి పంచాయితీ సమితిలో వున్న డొనూరుగ్రామంలో విద్యుద్దీపాలకు రెవెన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు శ్రీ బి. గోపాలరావుగారు ప్రారంభోత్సవం గావించారు. సమితి అధ్యక్షులు శ్రీ బోనంగి పోతురాజుపడాల్ విద్యుదీకరణ చేసినందుకు ఉద్యోగస్తులను అభినందించారు ఆర్. డి వో. శ్రీ గోపాలరావుగారు పరిసంగిస్తూ ఈ విద్యుదీకరణద్వారా గ్రామాభివృద్ధికి వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి గ్రామీణులంతా కృషిచేయాలని అన్నారు చిన్న చిన్న పరిశ్రమలు ఈ ప్రాంతంలో నెలకొల్పాలని కూడా శ్రీ గోపాలరావుగారు గ్రామస్థులను కోరారు. సమితిలోని ఎన్ని గ్రామాలకు విద్యుత్ సరఫరా అయినవీ అసిస్టెంటు ఇంజనీర్లు శ్రీ టి. సత్యనారాయణ శ్రీ, ఎ. సూర్యరాజుగార్లు వివరించి చెప్పారు. బి డి. వో. శ్రీ ఆర్. దానయ్యగారు కూడా పరిసంగించారు.


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# ప్రపంచ జనాభా

## ఐక్యరాజ్య సమితి అంచనాలు

క్రీ॥ శ॥ **2000** నాటికి ప్రపంచ జనాభా **600** కోట్లకు పెరిగిపోయే ప్రమాదం వుందని ఐక్యరాజ్య సమితి నిపుణుల అంచనాలవలన తెలుస్తున్నది ఈ అంచనా రెండు సంవత్సరాల క్రితం వేసినదానికంటే **160** కోట్లు అధికం అని వారు అంటున్నారు. ఈ పందొమ్మిదవ శతాబ్దం అంతంలోగా అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న పాశ్చాత్య దేశాలలోనే ఈ జనాభా **460** కోట్లవరకూ పెరగగలదని అంచనా వేయబడింది. ఈ అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న దేశాల జనాభా **1960**లో **200** కోట్లువుంది.

1960-2000 సంవత్సరాలలో ప్రపంచ జనాభా ఏవిధంగా పెరగనున్నదీ అంచనాలు వేస్తూ ఐక్యరాజ్య సమితి విడుదలచేసిన ఒక పరిచురణలో ఈ వివరాలు సమీక్షించబడ్డాయి.

ప్రపంచంలోని వివిధ ప్రాంతాలనూ మూడు విభాగాలుగా నిర్ణయించబడ్డాయి. అవి 1 ఎక్కువ జనాభా పెరుగుతున్న దేశాలు 2 సుమారుగా జనాభా పెరిగే దేశాలు, 3 చాలా తక్కువగా జనాభా పెరిగే దేశాలు దీనీ పరికారం అభివృద్ధి చెందిన దేశాలలో కన్నా అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న దేశాలలో జనాభా పెరుగుదల చాలా ఎక్కువగా వుండగలదని అంచనాలు వేయబడింది. అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న దేశాలలో మరణాల సంఖ్య ఎక్కువగా తగ్గుతూ వుండడం కూడా దీనికి ఒక కారణం అదే విధంగా అభివృద్ధి అయివున్న దేశాలలో వివాహం చేసుకొనే వయసు రాను రాను పెరుతూ వుండడంవలన, జనాభా పెరుగుదల తగ్గాలి అనే భావం పెరుగుతూ వుండడంవలనా ఆ పరిదేశాలలో జనాభా పెరుగుదలకి అవకాశాలు చాలా తక్కువగా కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ కారణాలపలన అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న దేశాలలో జనాభా పెరుగుదల నూటికి 1 నుండి 3 5 వరకూ వుండగా ఎక్కువగా అభివృద్ధి చెందిన దేశాలలో పెరుగుదల నూటికి 0 5 నుండి 1.7 వరకూ మాత్రమే కనబడుతోంది.

ప్రపంచ జనాభా పెరుగుదలలో దక్షిణ ఆశియా భండం వంతు చాలా ఎక్కువగా వుంది గత కొన్ని దశాబ్దాలుగావున్న పెరుగుదల ఈ ప్రాంతంలో నూటికి 30 నుండి 40 శాతం వరకూ వుంది ఈ పెరుగుదల రానున్న 3-4 దశాబ్దాలు వరకూ ఇలాగే వుండగలదని అంచనా వేయబడింది.

ప్రస్తుత జనాభా రానున్న 30 సంవత్సరాలలోనూ పెరుగనున్న జనాభా అంచనాలు ఈ క్రింది పట్టికలో సూచించబడ్డాయి

### జనాభా పట్టిక

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | కోట్లు | కోట్లు | కోట్లు | కోట్లు |
| ప్రపంచం | 359 | 433 | 518 | 613 |
| తూర్పు ఆశియా | 91 | 104 | 116 | 128 |
| దక్షిణ ఆశియా | 110 | 142 | 178 | 217 |
| యూరపు | 45 | 47 | 50 | 52 |
| ఓషియా | 24 | 27 | 31 | 35 |
| ఆఫ్రికా | 34 | 44 | 58 | 76 |
| ఉత్తర అమెరికా | 22 | 26 | 30 | 35 |
| లేటిన్ అమెరికా | 28 | 37 | 49 | 63 |
| సముద్ర ప్రాంతాలు | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2 7 | 3.1 |

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- 'విజయి' సంపాదకునికి.

ఆర్యా:

విజయనగరం మ్యూనిసిపాలిటీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రిములోని ఫస్టక్లాసు మ్యూనిసిపాలిటీలో ఒకటి. దీని విస్తీర్ణము సుమారు 8½ చదరపు మైళ్ళు ఉండును ఈ మ్యూనిసిపాలిటీ యించుమించు 30 సంవత్సరముల నుండి యిలాగే యెదుగు బొదుగులేక యున్నది. స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చాక చాలా పల్లెలు పట్టణములుగాను. పట్టణములు పెద్ద సిటీలుగాను. అభివృద్ధిచెందాయి. కాని మన పట్టణము మట్టుకు ఎక్కడ వేసిన గొంగళి అక్కడే ఉన్నట్లుంది కానియీపట్టణము ఒకటవతరగతి మ్యూనిసిపాలిటీగా పరిభుత్వ లెక్కలోకి వచ్చింది. ఈ నిర్ణయం పట్టణ రాబడిపై చేసినదేకాని మరియే యితర విషయములు తీసుకొనికాదు.

ఈ 8½ చ.మైళ్ళ విస్తీర్ణంలోనూ పట్టణ మధ్యలోయున్న పెద్దచెరువు, అయ్యకోనేరు, రెండు మార్కెట్లు ఒకటి కూరల మార్కెటు. రెండవది అపరకాలు. కర్రిలమార్కెట్లు పోయిన మిగిలిన విస్తీర్ణం ఎంత యుండునో ఆలోచించాలి. ఈ మిగిలిన భాగముకు పారిశుధ్య విభాగం కిందమన ఆస్తిపన్నుల వసూళ్ళలో అత్యధిక భాగం సేరిటరీ. స్వీపింజింగ్ సిబ్బందుల జీతబత్యాలకే వెచ్చించుచున్నారు. అప్పటికీ పారిశుధ్యము చాలా ఆందోళన కరంగా తయారయింది.

ఈ సిబ్బందిలో సుమారు 60 మంది కాలువలు ఊడ్చుటకు నియమించిరి అయినప్పటికీ పట్టణములోని కొన్ని కాలువలు సంవత్సరమునకు ఒకమారుకూడా ఊడ్చిన పాపానపోలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు చిన్నపిల్లివీధినుండి వెలుటూరివారి వీధిగుండా గుమ్మివరకూ వున్న పెద్దకాలువ. మైన్ రోడ్డుకు యిరుపక్కలయున్న కాలువ. కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సెంట్రిల్ బ్యాంకు మొదలు మూడులాంతర్లగుండా స్టేటు బ్యాంకువరకూ యున్నవి. ఈ కాలువలు ఊడ్చుటకు ఎంతమంది సిబ్బంది ఉన్నారో తెలియదు. కాని ఆ కాలువలలో మట్టి తొక్కుకుపడి అక్కడక్కడ మూసికొనిపోవుటవల్ల రోడ్డుకు ఇరుపక్కలయున్న టీ దుకాణములు. మిఠాయి దుకాణములు. కాఫీ హోటల్సు. భోజన హోటల్సు వాడకం నీరు పోవుటకు మార్గములేక అక్కడక్కడే యింకిపోవుచు సుమారు ఒక అడుగు లోతు బురద. మురికితోనిండి పురుగులు. యీగలు. దోమలకు నిలయంగా తయారై దుర్గంధం కొట్టుచున్నవి. అయా స్థలాలులోయున్న టీ దుకాణములకుమిఠాయి దుకాణములకు వెళ్ళిన ఎంత కంపుకొట్టుచున్నదో తెలియును. ఈ తిను బండారములపై ఈగలు, దోమలు వాలిన పరిజిలకు ఆరోగ్యము ఎంతోహాని కలుగుటయేగాక ఎప్పుడు ఏరకమయిన అంటువ్యాధులు వ్యాపించునో అన్నభయాందోళన పరిజిలలో హెచ్చుగా యున్నది.

ఈవిషయంపై పురపాలక సంఘంవారు సత్వరం తగు చర్యలు తీసుకొని పారిశుధ్య పరిస్థితులు మొరుగుపరచనియెడల అంటు వ్యాధులు వ్యాపించి పట్టణ పరిజానీకము యొక్క ఆరోగ్యముకు తీరనిహాని కలుగచేయునని తెలియచేయుచున్నాను.

ఇట్లు.

టి. వి. సత్యనారాయణ,
సహాయ కార్యదర్శి.
రేటుపేయర్సు సంఘం,
విజయనగరం.


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Grams : 'KRUPA' Telex : Ms. 630.

# రాగోలు, గరికిపేట అగ్నిబాధితులకు ప్రభుత్వ సహాయం

నెల్లిమర్ల

నెల్లిమర్ల పంచాయితి సమితికి చెందిన రాగోలు, గరికిపేట, గ్రామాలలో ఇటీవల అగ్నిప్రమాదం సంభవించిన సందర్భంలో రాగోలు గ్రామంలో 135 కుటుంబముల వారు, గరికిపేట గ్రామంలో 119 కుటుంబములవారి యిళ్ళుకాలిపోయి సుమారు 1½ లక్షల ఆస్తి నష్టమయింది. శాసన సభ్యుడు శ్రీ పి. సాంబశివరాజు, సమితి అధ్యక్షుడు, శ్రీ డి ఎన్. వి వి. రామరాజు. బ్లాక్ డెవలప్‌మెంటు ఆఫీసరు శ్రీ నె. శ్రీనివాసరావు తహసీల్దార్ శ్రీ యమ్ కామేశ్వరరావు. బ్లాక్ అసిస్టెంటు పబ్లిక్ రిలేషన్సు ఆఫీసరు శ్రీ దారా బాబూరావుగార్లు యీ గ్రామాలను దర్శించి గరికిపేట గ్రామంలో నష్టపోయిన కుటుంబాలకు రూ. 5.630/-లు, రాగోలు గ్రామంలో నష్టపోయిన కుటుంబాలకు రూ. 6.525/-లు ప్రభుత్వ ఉన సహాయం అందజేసిరి. మరియు ప్రై కుటుంబాలకు కుటుంబం ఒక్కంటికి ఒక చీర, ఒక దుప్పటి పంచిరి.


## Visakhapatnam Port Trust

### TENDER NOTICE

Sealed Tenders on prescribed forms are invited from experienced Contractors for "Construction of Type III Quarters (Two storeyed) Two Blocks of 4 units each at Kancharapalem" and will be received by the Chief Engineer. Visakhapatnam Port Trust upto 3-00 P. M on 5—3—1970. The Tenders will be opened by the Tender Committee after 3-05 P. M. on the same day in the presence of those tenderers. who may be present.

For obtaining Tender Forms and specifications. payment in cash is to be made to the Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer. Visakhapatnam Port Trust on any working day at the rate of Rs 15/— (Rupees Fifteen only, including postal charges per set of Tender Forms and the cash receipt is to be attached to the application to the Chief Engineer. Visakhapatnam Port Trust. for tender forms etc.

Intending tenderers should give proof of having done works of similar nature costing not less than Rs. 1.24.000/— during the last three years which should be sent along with the application for tender form. failing which the tender papers will not be issued.

Estimated amount : Rs. 1,23,700/—.

CHIEF ENGINEER.


## ప్రచురణ

మ॥ విజయనగరం డి। మున్సబు కోర్టులో
O. P. 1/70

పిటిషనరు :- పాణంగిపిల్లి వెంకట నరసింహాచార్యులు

రెస్పాండెంటులు :- Nil.

రొంపిచర్ల వెంకటనరసమ్మగారు వాడ పల్లి కామలక్ష్మిగారు ఖానీకాబడి చనిపోయినారనిన్ని వారిలో మొదటి అసామీ మ। విజయనగరం కో- ఆపరేటివ్ సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకులో డిపోజిట్టు చేసిన పైకమునున్నూ వారల తాలూకు స్థిరాస్తులకున్నూ పిటిషనరు అగు పాణంగిపిల్లి వెంకట నరసింహాచార్యులు వారసుడనిన్ని తనకు నెం. 372 of Indian Succession Act. ప్రకారం పయి సొమ్ముకు Succession సర్టిఫికేటు దయచేయించవలెనని కోరుచూ పిటిషను దాఖలుకాబడినందున వారలకు యింకనూ మరియెవరయిననూ వారసులు ఉన్నయెడల వారలు స్వయముగాగాని వకీలుగారి ద్వారాగాని 1970 నంగర మార్చినెల 10వ తేదీ పగలు 10 గంటలకు హాజరయి మనవిచేసుకోవలెను లేనియెడల సదరు పిటిషను విచారణ చిత్తగించి పరీక్షములోసదరు Succession Certificate యివ్వబడమగునని యిందు మూలముగా ప్రచురణ చేయడమయినది.

ఉదయగిరి శీతారామస్వామి.
పిటిషనరు అడ్వకేటు.

మ ॥ అనకాపల్లి డి॥ మున్సబు కోర్టులో

O. S. 82/69 E. P. 193/69

వాది : కొణతాల జగ్గారావు

ప్రతివాదులు :- 1 యల్లపు మాణిక్యాలు
2 యల్లపు సూరరాజు

## వేలం ప్రకటన

Item 1 యీ నెంబరు డిక్రిహోల్డరుకు రావలసిన డిక్రీబాకీ వసూలు నిమిత్తం జడ్జిమెంటు డెట్టారుకు హక్కు అనుభవములు గల విశాఖపట్నం డి। అనకాపల్లి సబుడి। ఆరటిపాలెంలో సర్వేనెంబరు 123 లో 1వలెటసు సుమారు 0-08 శెం॥ (0-03 హె) జిరాయితి పల్లం భూమిన్ని

Dhr's Value Rs. 150/-

Court Amin's Value Rs. 320/-

Item 2 డిటో డి॥ డిటో సబుడి॥ అరబు పాలెంలో సర్వే నెంబరు 185 మెట్టు సుమారు 0-12 శెం (0-45 హె) భూమిని

Dhr's Value Rs. 150/-

Court Amin's Value Rs. 340/-

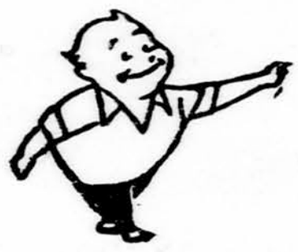
Item 3 డిటో డి॥ డిటో సబుడి॥ అరబు పాలెంలో సర్వే నెంబరు 185 0-16 శెం. (0-06 హె) భూమిన్ని

Dhr's Value Rs 320/-

Court Amin's Value Rs. 320/-

3 ప్రతులు భూములను తే 14-4-70 దీని పయి కోర్టువారియెదుట వుదయం 11 గంటలు మొదలు సాయంత్రం 5 గంటలవరకు వేలం చేయబడును కావలసినవారు పై వేలంలో పాడుకొనవలెను.

వి. వి. ఆర్ సాంబమూర్తి
Advocate for Dhr.

అన్నిరకముల
అచ్చుపనులకు

వాణీ ప్రెస్,
విజయనగరం-2.

# విశ్వ హిందూపరిషద్
# విజయనగరం శాఖ
# కార్యవర్గం ఎన్నిక

విజయనగరం

విశ్వ హిందూపరిషద్ (విజయనగరం శాఖ) సభ్యులు తే 17-2-70 దీన శ్రీ వసంత రావు వేంకటరావుగారి అధ్యక్షతను సమావేశం అయి తక్రిందివారిని స్థానిక శాఖ కార్యవర్గంగా ఎన్నుకున్నారు. అధ్యక్షులు : శ్రీ వసంతరావు వేంకటరావు. కార్యదర్శి : శ్రీ పంపాన సూర్యనారాయణ. సహాయకార్యదర్శులు : శ్రీ వి. సోమసుందరం శ్రీ పి. జగన్నాధస్వామి. కోశాధికారి : శ్రీ నారాయణం సీతారామయ్యచెట్టి. సమావేశ ప్రారంభంలో పరిషద్ సభ్యులు శ్రీ వసంతరావు బ్రహ్మాజీరావుగారి అకాల మరణానికి సంతాపం తెలియజేస్తూ తీర్మానించారు.

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దావా సమను

మ, విజయనగరం డి। మున్సబుకోర్టులో

O. S. 169/69

వాది :- బోదంకి అప్పలనాయుడు

ప్రతివాది : కొల్లి సూర్యనారాయణ

To

కొల్లి సూర్యనారాయణ వురఫ్ అప్పలసూరి తండ్రి అచ్చంనాయుడు వ్యవసాయం సా॥ నందాం

ప్లయింటు పరిహారం నిమిత్తం నిమిద వ్యాజ్యం తెచ్చినందున దావాకు ప్రతిత్యుత్తరములు చెప్పగలందుకు 1970 సంవత్సర మార్చినెల 16 తారీఖున పగలు 11 గంటలకు స్వతహాగా యీ కోర్టులో హాజరు కావలెను లేనియెడల నీ పరోక్షమందు విమర్శచేసి తీర్మానించడమగునని తెలుసుకోవలెను

ఎస్. సత్యనారాయణమూర్తి
Advocate for Plaintiff.

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మ॥ చీపురుపల్లి డి॥ మున్సబు కోర్టులో

O S. 132/68 E. P. 115/69

వాది Dhr :- కమ్మిల వెంకటరంగారావు

ప్రతివాది Jdr. భూపతి సూర్యనారాయణ

To

భూపతి సూర్యనారాయణ Son of ఆదినారాయణ సా॥ చెట్టు పొదిలాం

పయి నెంబరు అమలులో జప్తు అయిన స్థిరాస్తికి విక్రయపు షరతులు నిర్ణయించుటగాను తే 4-3-70 దీకి వాయిదా అయివున్నందున అందుకు వీలయినా ఆక్షేపణ వున్నయెడల పయి తేదీని పగలు 10 గంటలకు పయి కోర్టుకు హాజరయి పయి నెంబరులోగల ఆక్షేపణలు చెప్పుకోమనిన్నీ లేనియెడల పయి తేదీని Jdr. అయిన మిమ్ములను పిలిపించి హాజరుకానియెడల Exparti చేసి మీపరోక్షమందు అవసరమయిన ఆర్డరు యివ్వబడునని యిందుమూలంగా తెలియజేయడమయినది.

వై. తిరుమూర్తి.
Advocate for Dhr.

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# లెనిన్ పరిచయాలు

( 2వ పేజీ తరువాయి )

నగరంలో నివసిస్తున్నారు అమె వయస్సు 71 సంవత్సరాలు 1919-20 సంవత్సరాలలో అమెలెనిన్ కార్యదర్శికి అసిస్టెంటుగా పనిచేశారు.

అవని ముఖర్జీ తమ తల్లివైపు నుంచి రవీ-ద్రనాథ టాగోర్‌కు బంధువు. యావనంలోముఖర్జీభారతజాతీయఉద్యమంలో చేరుకాని పలురాజ్యాధికారులు పెట్టిన హింసల మూలంగా అయన దేశాన్ని విడిచి ప్రవాసం పోవలసి వచ్చింది అయినప్పటికి బ్రిటిషు అధికారులు అయన జాడలు తెలుసుకొని 1916లో అరెస్టుచేశారు. సింగపూర్‌లోని బ్రిటిసు జైలులో అయన నిర్భందించబడ్డాడు 1917లో అయన జైలునుంచి తప్పించుకొని జావాకు పారిపోయారు ఆ తరువాత నదర్లాండ్స్‌కు. అక్కడ నుంచి జర్మనీకి పారిపోయి 1920లో సోవియట్ యూనియన్‌కు చేరుకున్నారు అవని ముఖర్జీని కోర్టుమార్షల్ చేయడానికిగాను తమ స్వాధీనం చేయవలసిందిగా బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వం సోవియట్ అధికారులను కోరింది. వారు అందుకు నిరాకరించారు.

ముఖర్జీ సోవియట్ యూనియన్‌లో వుండగా భారతదేశపు ఆర్థిక రాజకీయ సమస్యలను గురించి రెండు గ్రంధాలు పీడితులయిన భారత ప్రజల జీవితాన్ని గురించి వారు జరిపే పోరాటాన్ని గురించి అనేక వ్యాసాలూ రాసారు భారత దేశంపై చాలా ఉపన్యాసాలు కూడా ఇచ్చారు. సోవియట్ యూనియన్‌లో భారత విద్యార్థ్యయనాన్ని ప్రారంభించడానికి అవనీ ముఖర్జీ చాలా సహాయపడ్డారు.

అవనీ ముఖర్జి గ్రంధరచనా వృత్తి నవలంభించడానికి లెనిన్ పరోక్షంగా సహాయం చేశారు. 1921లో ముఖర్జీ మలబార్ మాప్లా తిరుగుబాటుపై రాసిన వ్యాసం ప్రాతప్రతిని లెనిన్‌కు పంపారు. ఆ వ్యాసంపై లెనిన్ రాసిన నోట్స్ ఈ నాటికి భద్రపరచబడివుంది. ముఖర్జీ వ్రాసిన వ్యాసం చెప్పదగ్గ వీమీ లేదు. భారతదేశాన్ని గురించి విప్లవోద్యమాన్ని గురించీ ఎక్కువ సమాచారాన్ని సేకరించడానికి భారతీయ కామ్రేడ్స్‌కు ప్రోత్సాహమిచ్చేటందుకూ, మన పత్రికలలో ఎక్కువ స్థలం ఇవ్వాలి అని లెనిన్ రాశారు

## భారతదేశంపట్ల లెనిన్‌కున్న గాఢమైన సానుభూతి.

తమదేశ స్వాతంత్ర్యంకోసం పోరాడేటందుకు జీవితాలను అంకితం చేసిన భారతీయ దేశభక్తులపట్ల లెనిన్‌కుఅత్యంతసానుభూతి వుండేదని మనకు కనబడుతుంది 1900 సంవత్సరంలోనే రహస్యంగా ప్రచురింపబడే 'ఇస్క్రా' పత్రికలో లెనిన్ భారతదేశపు దాగ్రిద్యానికి కారకులయిన బ్రిటిషు వలస రాజ్యాధికారాన్ని తీవ్రంగా ఖండించారు. 1908లో బొంబాయి కార్మికులు జరిపిన చారిత్రక సమ్మెను లెనిన్ ప్రశంసించారు. బెంగాలు విభజనను అయన వ్యతిరేకించారు. 1915లో సింగపూర్‌లోని భారతీయ సైనికుల తిరుగుబాటును అయన బలపరచారు. 1919లో అమృతసర్‌లోని జలియన్‌వాలా బాగ్ హత్యాకాండను జరిపినందుకు బ్రిటిషు వలస రాజ్యాధికారులను అయన తీవ్రంగా ఖండించారు. జాతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్యంకోసం పోరాడే దేశాల ప్రజలకు సహాయం చేయవలసినది సోవియట్ ప్రభుత్వపు అంతర్జాతీయ కర్తవ్యమనే విశ్వాసాన్ని లెనిన్ బలపర్చారు. తమ దృష్టిలో మహాత్మాగాంధీ ప్రజాతిద్యమ నాయకుడు. ప్రజలను ఉత్తేజ పరచేవారు అని సాధ్యమైన త త్వరలో భారత దేశం స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని పొందాలని తాము కోరుతున్నామని మాస్కోలో ప్రవాసంలోవున్న ఒక భారతీయునితో 1920లో లెనిన్ అన్నారు.

విజయి
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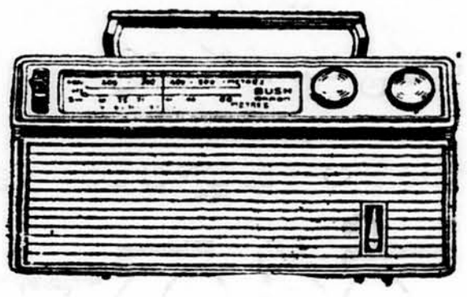

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# విశాఖ నౌకాశ్రయం

## 1968-1969లో సాధించిన ప్రగతి

విశాఖ నౌకాశ్రయం రాబడి గత సంవత్సరం 1968_69లో రు. 664 లక్షలకు పెరిగింది. 1967-68 సంవత్సరానికి ఈ రాబడి రూ. 575 లక్షలు మాత్రమే వుంది. ఈ పెరుగుదలకి కారణం విశాఖ రేవు లో ఎగుమతి_దిగుమతి వ్యాపారం ఎక్కువగా పెరగడం, రేవులో రవాణా నరుకుల రేట్లు ఇటీవల పెరగడం కారణం అయివుందని తెలియజేయబడింది.

విశాఖ నౌకాశ్రయం 1968_69 పరిపాలనా నివేదిక కేంద్రప్రభుత్వ పరిశీలనకు పంపబడింది. ఈ నివేదికలో ఇంకా ఈ కింది వివరాలు వున్నాయి.

నౌకాశ్రయం ఖర్చు 1968-69 లో రూ 463 లక్షలు వుంది. ఈ ఖర్చు 1967-68లో రూ 374 లక్షలు మాత్రమే వుంది. ఈ పెరుగుదలకి కారణం ఉద్యోగస్తుల జీతాలు పెంచడం, ఇతర పరిపాలనా ఖర్చులు పెరుగుదల కారణం అయివుంది ఈ నౌకాశ్రయంలో దిగుమతులు 1967-68 సంవత్సరంలో 24 లక్షల టన్నుల సరకు వుండగా 1968_69 సంవత్సరంలో ఈదిగుమతులు దరిదాపు 27 లక్షల టన్నులవరకూ పెరిగింది. ఈ దిగుమతులలో ఎక్కువ భాగం రసాయినిక ఎరువులు, ఆహార దినుసులు, తయారు అయిన ఇనుప పరికరాలు నౌకా నిర్మాణ కేంద్రానికి అవసరం అయిన సామానులు వున్నాయి

ఎగుమతులు 1967_68లో 41 లక్షల టన్నుల సరకు వుండగా 1968-69లో ఇది 54 లక్షల టన్నులకు పెరిగింది. ఈ ఎగుమతులలో ముడి ఇనుం ఒక్కటే 34 లక్షల టన్నుల వరకూ వుంది. మిగతా ఎగుమతులలో పిగ్ ఐరన్ తయారు అయిన ఇనుప పరికరాలు, మేంగనీస్, ముడిఖనిజం రైల్వేలకు కావలసిన పరికరాలు వున్నాయి.

1967_68 సంవత్సరంలో 30 లక్షల టన్నుల బరువుగల 528 విదేశ నౌకలు ఈ నౌకాశ్రయానికి రాగా 1968_69 సంవత్సరంలో 35 లక్షల టన్నుల బరువుగల 532 నౌకలు ఈ నౌకాశ్రయానికి వచ్చాయి. ఇవిగాక స్వదేశ రేవులలో తిరిగే నౌకలు 1967-68లో 62 (మొత్తం 277 వేల టన్నులు కాగా) 1968_69లో 422 వేల టన్నుల బరువుగల 94 కోస్టర్ నౌకలు ఈ రేవుకి వచ్చాయి. ఈ సంవత్సరం ఈ రేవుకి వచ్చిన నౌకలు అన్నిటిలోకి 28వేలటన్నుల బరువుగల "జగత్ విజేత" అనే నౌక. 18వేల టన్నుల బరువుగల 'ఈస్టర్న్ సిటీ' అనే నౌక పెద్దవి.

ఈ సంవత్సరములో బొగ్గు హార్బరు పనులతో సహా మొత్తం రూ. 254 లక్షల మేరకు కేపిటిల్ వరక్కు పూర్తిచేయబడ్డాయి. ఈ ఖర్చు అంతా విశాఖ నౌకాశ్రయం స్వంత ధనంతో పూర్తిచేయబడ్డాయి. ఈ సంవత్సరంలోనే మేఘాద్రి గెడ్డపై వంతెన నిర్మించి రాకపోకలకు తెరువబడింది ఇవిగాక మరికొన్ని అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు కూడా చేపట్టబడి నిర్మాణంలో వున్నాయి

విశాఖపట్నం పోర్టు ట్రస్టు వారు 1968_69లో సాధించిన ప్రగతికి తన సంతృప్తిని ప్రకటిస్తూ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం తెలియచేసింది


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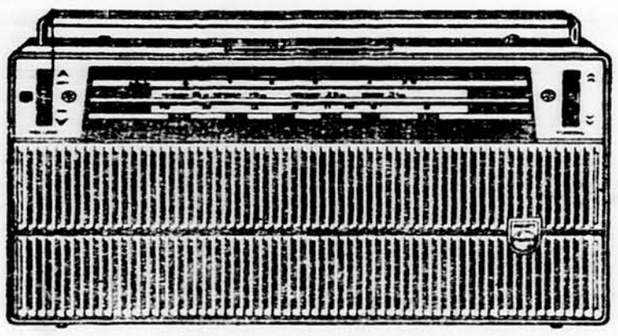
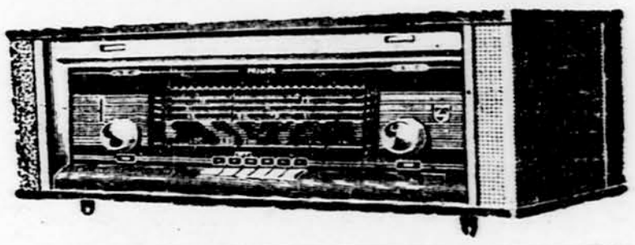
ఫిలిప్స్ సోనోరామిక్ రేడియో



మీరు ఎన్నుకొనుటకు అన్నిరకములైన
రేడియోలు,
ట్రాన్సిస్టర్లు
లభ్యమవగలవు



విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలకు ఆధరైజ్డ్ డీలర్స్:

వైజాగ్ రేడియో కో.,

విశాఖపట్నం - శ్రీకాకుళం


Edited Printed and Published by Sri G. Suryanarayana Murty at Vani Press, Main Road, Vizianagaram-2.